REGISTERED No. 61—1871.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,225.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ...... Rs. 42 } { For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

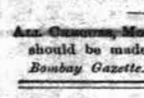
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1872, at 2 P.M.

April 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave Tuticorin	14
,, Ratnagherry	7	,, Colombo	15
,, Vingorla	7	,, Galle	16
,, Carwar	8	,, Negapatam	19
,, Mangalore	9	,, Madras	21
,, Cannanore	10	,, Coconada	23
,, Tellicherry	10	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Calicut	11	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Beypore	11	,, Gopaulpore	25
,, Cochin	12	,, False Point	26
,, Alleppey	13	Arrive CALCUTTA	28

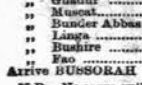
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,019 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Tesser, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th April 1872, at noon.

April 1872.		May 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSSORAH	1
Arrive Kurrachee	15	Arrive Fao	1
,, Guadur	17	,, Bushire	3
,, Muscat	19	,, Linga	8
,, Bunder Abbas	21	,, Bunder Abbas	10
,, Linga	23	,, Muscat	12
,, Bushire	25	,, Guadur	14
,, Fao	27	Leave Kurrachee	16
Arrive BUSSORAH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Fortoussoff, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd instant, and is expected here about the 15th of April next. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch, and will be followed by the new first-class steamer AKSAI, Captain Witt, leaving Odessa about the 7th of April next.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. B. MANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

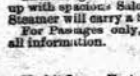
Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

FARES:

FIRST CLASS	£45
SECOND CLASS	£28
Children under 10—Half Fare	
Ditto 3—Free	
European Nurses	£25.
Ayahs	£15.

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.



MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

April 20th, "EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., Abrams, Commander. (First and Second Class Passengers).

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P. ....

(First Class Passengers only).

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Note.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.*

FOR HAVRE DIRECT
(With Despatch).



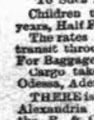
THE Ship MINDORA, 971 Registered Tons. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Imperial Mail Steamer AURORA, 3,338 Tons, 450 H.P., which has excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess, will leave Bombay on or about the 10th April; to be followed by the Steamer ARETHUSA, about the 10th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4 to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class .... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-10 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. O. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th March 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 8th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE, 3,763 tons and 600 H.P., Captain A. Parish, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

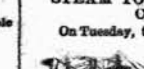
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, 1,900 tons and 400 H.P., Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH APRIL, AT 3 P.M., FROM MAZAGON.



THE P. & O. Company's s.s. BARODA (1,874 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain D. Reynoldson, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.



THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named :—

THOMAS WILSON	About 20th April.
PALERMO	,, ,,
URBINO	,, ,,
WALAMO	,, 12th May.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



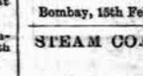
THE Steamer LORNE (classed 100 A 1, at Lloyds) 1,614 Tons, Captain Buchen, will sail on or about the 10th proximo. This Vessel has excellent Passenger accommodation. The following are the rates of Passage money, without Wines or Spirits :—

For Liverpool	£45
For Suez	£25

Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

21st March 1872.

ADRIATICO ORIENTAL COMPANY.



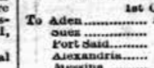
THE Undersigned are authorized to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to PARIS, by Steamers of the above Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi, thence per Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Paris,—making the total cost to Paris

Per P. & O. Steamer.		Per Canal Steamer.	
To SUEZ	Rs. 500	To SUEZ	Rs. 350
EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	30	EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	30
ALEXANDRIA to PARIS	170	ALEXANDRIA to PARIS	170
	Rs. 700		Rs. 550

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£32	£10	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9—10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14—10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.
INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS
via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and CO.,
BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION "THE COB," owner proceeding to England.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY the 6th of April, at 1 P.M., sell WITHOUT RESERVE, a handsome & powerful bay Australian Cab Horse well known as late the property of Arthur Crawford, Esq.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1872.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

A CHOICE AND FRESH SELECTION OF NAPOLEON PRICE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PERFUMERY.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of 6 cases superior Perfumery, comprising fashionable and concentrated perfumes, damask rose, essence of ribium auratum, Mitcham lavender, perfumed grapes in fancy boxes, brown windsor, glycerine, and almond soap, assorted savons de Paris, clarified honey soap, golden and marrow oil, perfumed hair oil, perfumes in pitchers, lemonade and glass-stoppered jugs, medicated palm soap, toilet soaps, violet powder, &c., &c.

SALE OF FRESH OILMAN STORES, from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex S. S. Como, via the Canal.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 10th April, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of 54 packages fresh Oilman Stores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, whitewine and malt vinegar, Durnam mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, Robinson's barley and groats, assorted tart fruits, 2 lb. jars and 1 lb. tins assorted jams and jelly, Oxford and Bologna sausages herrings, assorted soups, Lancashire mushrooms, herring a la sardine, Milton oysters, potted meats, cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Chedder and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c., &c.

Also,
10 cases, each 6 doz., 1 lb. tins fresh Australian Jams.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS AND SLEEPERS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Frere Bunder, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers—200 superior first class Moulmein teak squares.

75 tons	do.	do.	scantlings.
1,3.0	do.	do.	sleepers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1872.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold, Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 5th day of April 1872, immediately after the QUARTERLY MEETING, to consider the Municipal Commissioner's Revised Budget for 1872.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 4th April 1872.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. DELHI, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. MASSILIA, from Southampton, 7th March 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. GRECIAN, from Liverpool, 28th February 1872.
S.S. CEYLON, from Southampton, 29th February 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Public are informed that arrangements are made to TAKE DELIVERY of GOODS at the ENTRANCE to the PLATFORMS at BOREE BUNDER STATION.

Those who bring Goods for transmission by this Railway from Bombay are not required to perform any service beyond handing the Goods to the Company upon the Weighing Machines which are placed at the entrance to the Platforms, from which place the Company take charge of, and are responsible for, the Goods.

It is understood that the Public are under the impression that the Company require senders to load their Goods into the Waggons, but this is not the fact. All services, after the Goods are once delivered into their charge, are performed by the Company alone.

The Company are prepared to collect Goods from any part of Bombay, at a charge of 3 Pies per Maund, in addition to the ordinary "Not Carted" rates, on notice being given to the Goods' Agent, Boree Bunder Station,

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th April 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR PRINTING.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of PRINTED FORMS, loose and bound, required by the Company for a period of ONE YEAR from the 1st June 1872.

All particulars, together with a complete list of the Forms, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

If deemed advisable, the work will be let in several Contracts.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on Wednesday, the 8th May, next.

The Agent may demand, from the persons whose Tenders shall be accepted, Security for the due fulfilment of their Contracts.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 4th April 1872.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, up to Noon on the 15th instant, for the execution of each of the undermentioned works :—

1.—Labourers' Chawls and Chowkee at Boree Bunder.
2.— Ditto for No. 1 Ward.
3.—Stables for No. 1 Ward.

For all particulars apply to the Undersigned.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, 4th April 1872.

VEHAR WATER WORKS.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to draw the ATTENTION of all the CONSUMERS of VEHAR WATER to Section 87 of Act II. of 1865, which is as follows :—

"Every person liable to the payment of any rate or price to the Commissioner on behalf of the Justices for any water supplied to him from the said Vehar Water Works upon certain conditions as to the use of the same, WHO SHALL FRAUDULENTLY DISPOSE OF SUCH WATER TO OTHER PERSONS OR FOR PURPOSES IN VIOLATION OF THE SAID CONDITIONS, shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding ONE HUNDRED RUPEES, and in default of payment of such fine, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding ONE MONTH."

The Undersigned requests all persons who are using Vehar Water for watering Plants and Trees to have Water Meters affixed to their Service Pipes within one month from the date of this Notice.

T. C. HOPE,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 4th April 1872.

LAMPLOUGH'S
PYRETIC SALINE

IS found pre-eminently beneficial in preventing and curing SMALL-POX, by Purifying, Invigorating, and Vitalizing the Blood. Any person who has already the latter complaint should take it, and be kept in a cool and darkened room to prevent its leaving any trace on the features.

"It will Cure the worst form of Ordinary or Sick Headache in Ten Minutes"

Dr. PROUT characterized its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

The late Dr. TURLEY states in a letter "that in the worst cases of Scarlet and Typhus Fevers he found it in his experience and family to act as a specific, no other medicine being required."

Sold by most Chemists, and the Sole Maker and Wholesale to the trade by

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell	at Rs. 25	per Dozen.
Do. Carbonell & Co	,, 30	,,
Do. J. Sandback & Son's	,, 24	,,
Do. Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's	,, 24	,,
Do. M. P. Guimareus & Son's	,, 20	,,
Do. do. old pale dry	,, 28	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils......Pts.	,, 21	,,
Do. do. ......Qts.	,, 42	,,
Do. do. Magnums	,, 82	,,
Do. Arthur H. Browning's..Qts.	,, 30	,,
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s superior...Qts.	,, 24	,,
Do. Boutellean & Co. 3 Daggers	,, 16	,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien	,, 13	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

From the Celebrated Distilleries of the

VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled, pure, soft and delicate, per doz.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. Pint Travelling Flasks do.	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others, commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY ; a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHOICE NOTE PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED AT
The Original Turkey Mill,
(*Superior to every Hand-made Paper.*)

Gentlemen's

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BARONIAL" (8 by 5 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	4 0	4 8
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches), ditto ditto	3 4	3 12

Ladies'

"ALBERT" (6½ by 4 inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	2 14	3 4
"QUEEN'S" (5½ by 3½ inches) do. do.	2 10	2 14

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery,
Of every description on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Bright Crystal Glass
EXHIBITION VASES
and
FLOWER VASES

For the Dining Table : just landed : at each,
Rs. 7, 8, 9, 9-8, 10, 10-8, 12, 12-8, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 32, 36, 40, 45, and 50.

Specimen Tubls.

Plain or Engraved, in Twenty beautiful Patterns ; at per dozen Rs. 8, 9, 9-8, 10, 10-8, 11, 12, 12-8, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

Glass Flower Troughs.

Straight, or semi-circular ; at each, Rs. 1-2, 1-4, 2, and 2-4.

Beleek China Flower Troughs.

Straight, Half-oval, and Triangular ; at each, Rs. 1-4, 1-8, 2-4, and 2-8.

Glass, Porcelain, and Stone-Wares,
in great variety, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of April 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace, intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding Quarter and of the months of October and November 1872, and that they are on the table.

2. Letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, No. 1198, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by him to the Collector of Tanna on the subject of the acquisition of land for the Toolsee Scheme.

3. Letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, No. 1:61, stating that the resolution of the Bench passed on the 12th instant, embodying a different scheme, is under the consideration of Government, which, if approved by them, the Collector of Tanna will be ordered to acquire land for that purpose.

4. Government Resolution on the subject of the Railway approach to Colaba.

5. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 1330, on the same subject.

6. Memo. of the Municipal Commissioner forwarding Government Resolution No. 1189, asking the Inspector General to relieve Dr. Hewlett of his duties in connection with the Contagious Diseases Act.

7. Letter from Government, No. 1267, on the subject of the grant for 1872 to the Contagious Diseases Act, the lease of the Lock Hospital and the discontinuance of the connection of all Municipal office with the working of the said Act.

8. Letter from Mr. J. M. Maclean, dated 2nd March, resigning his place on the Finance Committee.

9. Memos from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding letters from Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., dated 14th March, from Messrs. Lawrence & Co., dated 19th March, from Mr. H. Gore, dated 15th March, and from Mr. Vandrawandass Purshotumdass, dated 27th March, regarding the laying of Tramways in Bombay.

10. Memo. from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding copy of telegram from Captain Tulloch on the subject of his water scheme report, and asking for an extension of leave for six months.

11. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 1692, on the subject of the Sonapoor Drain, stating that plans and estimates are ready, and that the Sewage will be discharged at Love Grove until any general system of drainage is matured.

12. Petition of Messrs. Norton & Co., requesting the Bench to remit in their case the duty levied on Beer, and the Municipal Commissioner's report thereon.

AFTER the disposal of the above business the following will be considered :—

Letter from Government No. 1130, forwarding a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, on the subject of the proposed reduction of the salary of the Police Commissioner.

Letter from Mr. J. Harrington to the Chairman of the Bench, asking the Justices to reconsider his claim for gratuity.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner No. 1932, forwarding a letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, submitting claims on behalf of the Catholic community in respect of the building of a new Mortuary Chapel at Sewree.

Letter from Government No. 1379, forwarding copy of a resolution passed by Government on the subject of the Toolsee scheme, and letter No. 1417, forwarding copy of the report of the Hon'ble Col. Kennedy referred to in the said resolution.

Letter from Messrs. Nicol & Co., dated 27th March, forwarding copy of a telegram from Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co. on the subject of Capt. Tulloch's report.

Memo. from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution No. 1388, regarding the disposal by Dr. Gray of the money due to Mr. Tellyer, now an insane but formerly Head Gardener of the Victoria Gardens.

Letter from Government No. 1434 on the subject of the audit of the Municipal Accounts by the Accountant General.

Petition of Mr. Coen, dated 28th March, submitting his claim for the balance of his salary for the month of April 1871, and the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.

Letter from Government No. 1472, stating that *all* expenses of every description in connexion with the acquisition of land for the Toolsee scheme are to be borne by the Municipality and not by Government.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st March 1872.

MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. has been DECLARED for the year ending 31st December 1871, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on and after MONDAY, 1st instant.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).

CAPITAL—TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES (£200,000), DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

Further Issue of 7,000 Shares, of Rs. 200 each, upon which Rs. 100 only is at present intended to be called up.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esq. (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
CAMPBELL M. KEIR, Esq. (Messrs Keir, Prescot & Winter.)
HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE, Esq. (Messrs. Bomonjee, Touche & Co.)
VENAYEKROW JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT, Esq.

The following Gentlemen also have agreed to join the Board :—

J. M. MACLEAN, Esq.
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY, Esq.

Secretaries and Treasurers :—Messrs. FORBES & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

The principal business intended to be undertaken by the Malabar Company (Limited) is that of a Land Mortgage Bank in Western India, and it is more especially to increase this Branch of the Company's business that it is now proposed to invite subscriptions for further Capital.

The Company was registered as a Joint Stock Company in Bombay on 8th December 1865. The Capital subscribed for was over Two Lakhs of Rupees of which, as originally intended, only One Hundred Rupees per share, or Rs. 1,01,000, has been called up, the number of shares issued being 1,010.

The Capital of the Company is now invested partly in mortgages on Land at rates varying from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum, and partly in the Waycoon Coffee Estate in Wynaad, the net returns from which have for some years past yielded a still higher average percentage of profit ; that for the year 1869-70 being 9½ per cent.; that for 1870-71 being 7¾ per cent.; and that for 1871-72 estimated at about 12 per cent. This Estate is being extended, and as it possesses great advantages of soil and exposure, it is confidently expected to prove a highly profitable investment.

The Memorandum of Association stipulates that the Capital shall be twenty lakhs of rupees, divided into ten thousand shares of rupees two hundred each, and that the business of the Company should be (*inter alia*) the advancing money on the security of landed property, and of Merchandize, the Agency of Estates, and the cultivation, sale, and exportation of coffee and other agricultural Products on account of the Company, and as Agents on Commission, the establishing and working factories for garbling and cleaning coffee, and the undertaking and carrying out other works and operations for the purpose of utilizing the products of Southern India.

Although some of the branches of business thus included within the scope of the Company's operations may offer the prospect of a higher rate of profit, still the Directors, having in view the great advantages of a steady and perfectly secure business, have determined to invest nearly the whole of the new Capital in mortgages on Land and other property, and the Directors intend that three-fourths of the paid-up Capital shall in future be so invested.

The Dividends declared by the Company have been as follows :—

1869	5 per cent. Dividend.
1870	6 ,,
1871	7 ,,

During the year 1871 the net earnings of the Company amounted to 15 per cent. on the Capital.

The Directors have no intention of calling up more than Rs. 100 per share.

The sum of Rs. 100 per share will be payable on the new issue of shares, and on payment of the same at once or by the following instalments the applicant will be entitled to the shares allotted :—

On application	Rs. 10
On allotment	,, 20
On 1st August	,, 20
On 1st October	,, 20
On 1st December	,, 30

In the event of non-payment on the above dates by any shareholder of any instalments due on account of shares provisionally allotted to him, the deposit and any instalments already paid will be liable to forfeiture. The new issue will not be entitled to share in the profits of the Company during the current year, but will receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the respective instalments from the dates of payment.

The number of shares to be allotted is 7,000, and a portion of them, it is intended, shall be issued in London.

Applications for allotment if accompanied with a remittance or deposit of Rs. 10 per share will be received by the Undersigned up to 30th April.

Applications for allotment must be made in the form following. In the event of no allotment being made the deposit paid will be returned.

Printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Balance Sheets for the years 1867 to 1871 inclusive, may be seen on application to the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March 1872.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To THE DIRECTORS OF THE MALABAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Referring to your issue of new shares in the above Company, I request you to allot me .... shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the amount payable thereon according to the terms of your Prospectus dated the 27th day of March 1872.

Name (in full) ________
Address ________
Profession ________
Date ________
Signature (in full) ________

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Carnac Bunder, in accordance with the Notices given in the *Government Gazette* of the 21st March 1872, and in conformity with Sections 56 and 57 of Act VI. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock Noon :—Sugar, Grain, Oil, Tobacco, Senna Leaves, Saltpetre, Sulphur and Crackers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required as the Lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within three days from the date of sale.

H. E. JACOMB,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.

Bombay, Custom House, 1st April 1872.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned beg to intimate that they have established a BRANCH of their FIRM in BOMBAY.

NOONAN & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1872.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICES to 22, APOLLO STREET.

THOMAS STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1872.

NOTICE.—Messrs. GEORGE NICOLL & Co. having LOST several LETTERS transmitted by Post to their Address from Up-country containing MONEY ORDERS and CHEQUES, respectfully request their Constituents in the Mofussil to repeat their Orders should they not receive a reply in a reasonable time, as other Letters may have also miscarried.

30, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th March 1872.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE

WILL FIND EVERY ARTICLE REQUIRED FOR THE VOYAGE BOTH EAST AND WEST OF SUEZ,

INCLUDING

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE LIGHT CLOTHING FOR THE RED SEA JOURNEY, AND WARM CLOTHING FOR THE HOME SIDE.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.

Our Overland Trunks are made specially to order, and are the height allowed in the Cabins of the P. & O. Company's Steamers.

Hand Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, and Leather Bags, in great variety.

Canvas Bags for soiled linen ; air-tight Tin cases in all sizes ; Rugs and Rug Straps.

DECK CHAIRS.

BINOCULAR AND MARINE GLASSES, &c., &c.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,

9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, and 21 & 22 RAMPART ROW,

(*Late of Hummum Street,*)

BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE

OF

OILMAN'S STORES, PROVISIONS, AND SILVER WARE.

On the 11th April, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION on the ground floor of the Esplanade Hotel, the STOCK-IN-TRADE of Messrs. J. HUDSON WATSON & Co., consisting of OILMAN'S STORES of every description, ELKINTON'S BEST PLATED WARE, ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES.

The Stock is being sold off with a view to converting the space now occupied into MERCHANTS' OFFICES and BARRISTERS' CHAMBERS.

Catalogues will be prepared, and the Property will be on view three days previously.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have the honour to announce that we have been appointed AGENTS for the above Company throughout the Bombay Presidency, under a local Board of Directors, whose names will shortly be published.

This Company grants Bonds guaranteeing the Fidelity of Persons filling situations of Trust in Government Offices, Municipalities, Railway and other Companies.

Also insuring Compensation for Personal Injury or for Death arising from Accidents.

Full particulars may be obtained at our Office.

14th March 1872. W. NICOL & Co.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through SAND in any position and to any depth. This Machine is guaranteed to do double the work at half the cost of any Sand Pump. For periodically cleaning out old Wells, which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted to.

Price of each Machine, complete, Rs. 100 (One Hundred).

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS, &c., TO HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AT BOMBAY.

REAR-ADMIRAL ARTHUR CUMMING, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Ships on the East India Station, is prepared to receive forthwith TENDERS, in writing, for the supply of PROVISIONS and OTHER ARTICLES enumerated in the following List, as may be required by Ships and Vessels of the Royal Navy visiting Bombay, for one year, from the 1st of June next :—

Biscuit.	Candles 8's Stearine.	Fresh Beef.
Soft Bread.	Do. 6's do.	Vegetables, Fresh.
Rum.	Do. 24's do.	Chocolate.
Sugar (Brown).	Do. Signal do.	Salt Beef.
Tea.	Do. Police do.	Do. Pork.
Peas (Split).	Do. Fighting do.	Preserved Milk, Anglo Swiss, per lb. Tin
Flour.	Cocoanut Oil.	Do. Roast Fowl, per lb. Tin.
Suet.	Port Wine.	
Raisins or Currants.	Soup and Bouille.	Calves' Foot Jelly, per Pint Bottles.
Oatmeal.	Preserved Boiled Beef.	
Mustard.		Essence of Beef, ½ pints.
Pepper, Ground.	Rice.	
Vinegar.	Firewood.	Extractum Carnis, ½ lb. Tins.
Lime Juice.	Tobacco.	
Preserved Potatoes.	Soap.	

A Form of Tender containing all particulars, together with an approximate estimate of the quantities of each Article likely to be demanded, will be furnished on application to the Commander-in-Chief's Secretary.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th instant.

The Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.

By Command of the Commander-in-Chief,

FREDERIC W. S. PONSONBY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd April 1872.

NOW READY, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & CO.'S,

THE PERFECT MAN.

By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & CO.'s.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.

A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.

By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND!

PASSENGERS FROM OUTSTATIONS,

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.,

Can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS and CUSHIONS;

FOLDING CHAIRS,

CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
THE COMPENDIUM OF GAMES, &c., &c.,
CHEROOTS and CIGARS;

Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality ;

PIPES, TOBACCOS, &c., &c.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,

Barrie's celebrated Chatni, Currie Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste and Madras Sauce.

INFANTS' and INVLIDS' FOODS;

Nursery Lamps and Appliances ;

LUNCHEON BASKETS,
POCKET CANTEENS, and DRAM FLASKS :
PORTMANTEAUX & TRAVELLING BAGS.
LADIES' METAL BONNET BOXES and TRUNKS.
STATIONERY;

Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c., &c.:

TOILET REQUISITES;

Eau-de-Cologne, Soap, Sponge, Dentifrice, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pommade, &c.

WINES and SPIRITS

of every description of the best brands
from

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FORT ESTABLISHMENT :
Opposite the Post Office and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.

BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT,
ite to Byculla and near to the Adelphi Hotel,
BOMBAY.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,
REAR OF No. 4, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

VIRGINIA HONEY DEW TOBACCO.

This is the same quality of Tobacco which Tudor Company has imported for the past twenty years, and which has given universal satisfaction.

Indents from H. M.'s Troops promptly attended to.

PATENT TOBACCO CUTTERS.

Easily regulated to cut any Tobacco into any size wanted, from the thickness of a sheet of paper to 4 inches.

KEROSINE OIL, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.

Heavily plated on white metal and elegantly chased, entirely free from anything poisonous or injurious, and sharp strokes with pieces of Ice will make no impression upon them. No household in India is complete without one.

AMERICAN ASH OARS, from 12 to 16 FEET LONG.

The above articles WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

IN view of the approaching hot season D. S. KEMP & Co. strongly recommend all with whom personal comfort is an object, to use the above refreshing and stimulating HAIR DOUCHE. It invariably arrests the loss of Hair, and imparts a delicious and lasting feeling of coolness to the head.

Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET, from 1st April 1872, an UPPER STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill.—Apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

TO LET, ALBION PLACE, PARELL ROAD, Single or Double Sets of ROOMS at REDUCED RENTS, free of taxes, and Vehar-water laid on. Apply by letter to The Secretary, No. 1, Albion Place, or to the Sepoy on the Premises.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION of BELLASIS and CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
Extensive Garden.

Visitors arriving by train should book for
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for Boree Bunder.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM and CO.

HAVE just received a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of GOODS for the PRESENT SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.
A small parcel of Gent's Coloured Kid Gloves, just to hand

		Rs. a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 8
	Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz	60 0
	Badham's White Shirts, per doz	60 0
	Badham's Spun Silk, each	12 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz.	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12 8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal "Satin"	3 0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 8
	Coloured ,, ,, ,,	1 8
	White Dress Ties, from	0 8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
	,, ,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.	
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.	

BADHAM and CO.,
22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

Much demand for [illegible] and Bank of Bombay shares. Other shares firm. Government Paper in brisk demand.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share
[illegible]	100	all	[illegible]	Agra Bank	89
22,000	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Bank of Bengal	1,4[illegible]0 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	[illegible] Bombay New	750
10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	210
15,750	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	[illegible] Madras	1,300
[illegible]	250	all	3 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	[illegible]
40,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil	Chartered Bk. of [illegible]	[illegible]
37,000	250	125	Nil	National Bank of India	[illegible]
10,000	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	[illegible]	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
......	£20	100	[illegible]	Do. New £20 Shares Ditto	12
......	£20	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
......	£100	[illegible]	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway	1,125
......	£15	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. New Shares	22

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Land Co.	1,500
8,000	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	[illegible] Land & Pier Co. Ld.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	770
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil	[illegible] Land Co.	[illegible]
				[illegible]	865

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	[illegible]	Albert Mill Co.	1,800
400	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Alexandra Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Alliance Spinning	[illegible]
100	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Bombay	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Bombay United	835
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bomanjee Mills	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Dhurumsey Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Great Eastern	1,975
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,100
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morarjee Spinning	920
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	125*	Oriental	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,500	2,400	[illegible]	Royal	[illegible]

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay Reclamation Trading Corporation	1,190
80,000	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Bombay Gas Company	65
[illegible]	2,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	[illegible]	all	2 p.c.	Mechanics Building Co.	30
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co.	390
[illegible]	250	all	[illegible]	Vigne's Patent [illegible] Co.	85

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ending 23rd March 1872.

KHAMGAUM.	Receipts Rs. a. p.		Train Mileage
Passengers	8[illegible] 7 2	......	52
Goods	[illegible] 3	......	63
Electric Telegraph	1 2 8	......	0
Total	[illegible] 4 1		[illegible]
OOMRAWUTTEE.			
Passengers	115 1 11	......	34
Goods	850 13 11	......	134
Electric Telegraph	1 10 11	......	0
	958 4 9		168

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by Europeans during yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. a. p.
50 pieces Grey Shirtings	......	8 lbs. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	6 0
750 „ „ „	......	40 „ 32 „ 6 „	6 3
500 „ „ „	......	[illegible] 73 „ 4 lbs. 4	6 5
2,500 „ „ „ (in bond)	......	4[illegible] „ [illegible]	5 7 0
1,500 „ „ Jaconets	......	[illegible] 2½ lbs. 2	2 6
700 „ T. Cloths	......	40 „ 20 „	3 3 0
4,000 „ White	......	40 „ 20 „	P.... 2-6 to 2-7-6
1,250 „ Shirtings	......	36 „ 40 „	Rs. 7-5 to 8-1

COTTON.

300 candies New Khandesh (ready)	......	Rs.	26[illegible]
150 „ „ Akola	......	„	26[illegible]
250 „ „ Do. (for [illegible] May)	......	„	264
25 „ „ Hingunghaut (ready, full)	......	„	300
30 „ „ Arvey (ready)	......	„	[illegible]
50 „ „ Digras	......	„	[illegible]
25 „ „ Karanja	......	„	260
25 „ „ Hinguneh... (without sel.)	......	„	287
25 „ „ Oomrawuttee (ready)	......	„	284
10 „ „ Cutch	......	„	[illegible]
50 „ „ Dhollera (without selection)	......	„	[illegible]
50 „ „ Allote (ready)	......	„	268
„ „ Old Dhollera	......		224-28
75 „ „ [illegible]	......	„	229
50 „ „ Vingorla (without selection)	......	„	180
100 „ „ [illegible]	......	„	1[illegible]3
175 „ „ New Dhollera	......	„	250
[illegible] „ „ [illegible]	......	„	262-64
75 „ „ [illegible]	......	„	262

YARNS.

20 bales Twist No. 40	......	As. 11½ per lb.
10 „ „ No. 40	......	„ 11[illegible]

METAL.

50 Cwts. Copper Braziers	Rs. 52½ per cwt.

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Columbia (s), [illegible] bundles hoop iron, Gwen and Okell.

FROM LONDON.

British Flag, [illegible] cases beer, [illegible]; 16 cases beer, [illegible] Framjee & Co; [illegible] cases eau de cologne, [illegible] and Sons.

Ophelia, 101 cases soap, Nanabhoy Hassanally; [illegible], Framjee Mooljebhoy.

City of London, 25 kegs white lead, [illegible] & Co.

[illegible], [illegible] cases iron sheets, [illegible] & Co.

Southesk, [illegible] twine, and 50 boxes soap, Byramjee Shapoorjee & Co.; [illegible] cases [illegible], Sunderjee Tallub; [illegible] boxes candles, [illegible].

Isabel Croom, [illegible], Richard Martin & Co.

Arabia (s), [illegible] boxes claret, [illegible] & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Arizur (s), 30 cases [illegible].

FROM GLASGOW.

City of [illegible] (s), 20 hhds earthenware, [illegible]bhoy E[illegible]jee.

FROM GENOA.

Aurora (s), 79 cases [illegible] & Co.

FROM [illegible].

[illegible] (s), [illegible].

FROM BUSHIRE.

[illegible] (s), 198 [illegible].

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Patrick, 1,300 bundles [illegible] yarn. [illegible].

Augusta, 9[illegible] bales [illegible], Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, [illegible]; [illegible] bales cotton, Kamkurson Roognath.

Prince Leopold, 30 bundles coir yarn, Gheerdherdass Mooljee.

Knight Commander, 1,000 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Westminster, 201 bales cotton H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Morrarjee Ludha; 26 bales cotton, Parpea Nathu.

Astarte 300 bales rags, Shamjee Hurrey; 1 bale hemp, S. S. Narrelwala.

Thunderbolt, 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 91 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.

South Tyne (s), 4 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.

Stowell (s), 40 casks cocoanut oil, Chunda Ramjee; 1,200 bags all, Heerachund Cursonjee.

Cartago Nova (s), 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 47 bales cotton, Goldchund Nursingdass; 334 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 94 bales cotton, G. D. Vuria; 50 bales Wool, Jetta Pursotum.

Canute (s), 65 bales cotton, Nupoo Nensee; 70 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 27 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.; 340 bales wool, Lyon & Co.; 125 bales hemp, Farnham & Co.; 117 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands & Co.; 300 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 60 bales cotton, Forbes & Co.; 50 bales cotton Khimjee Ramjee.

Lorne (s), 7 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 100 bales cotton, Mahomed Ebramjee; 400 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

John Middleton (s), 185, bags gall, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 400 cwts horns, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 70 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 08 bags myrabolams, Kaikobad Dinshaw; 150 bales cotton, Motilall Purmanund; 6 bales wool, Pewjee Veerjee; 55 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha; 900 packages wet dates, Veerambhoy Ebram & Co.

John Sraker (s), 1,000 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 100 casks cocoanut oil, G. Sigg & Co.

Thomas Wilson (s), 121 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 32 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.

Commodore (s), 225 cwts. horns, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Kathleen Mary (s), 26 chests dry ginger, Mallsee Dewjee; 4 cases shawls, Moorlidhur Mohunlall; 250 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 14 packages jum igota, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 23 cases gum, Hassonbhoy Goolam Husson & Co.; 180 cases coffee, Soonderdass Mooljee; 1,683 casks copper, W. Nicol & Co.

Mirzapore (s), 9 bales hides John Campbell & Co.; 83 pieces and 17 bundles E. teeth, Bowanjee Vullybhoy, 7 bales hides, Khakeebhoy Nansee; 1 bundle E. teeth, Abdoolremon Khanmomed; 11 bundles E. teeth, Suckoor Futtaybhoy; 40 boxes vermillion, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aurora (s), 5 bales hides, Eduljee Wookerjee; 133 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co. 50 bars coppras, G. Sigg & Co; 75 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

Mirzapore (s), 100 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Mirzapore (s), 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mirzapore (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mirzapore (s), 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Aurora (s), 250 bags pepper, and 650 bags coffee, Edward Bates & Co.

Mirzapore (s), 2 bales white twist, Hajee Mamod Esmall Kermanee; 25 cases silks, Behrend Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Mindora, 900 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Tim Whiffler, 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 5 bales wet cotton, Cawajee Jamsetjee; 6 bales cotton, Eduljee Nusse wanjee; 500 cwts sandalwood, and 15 bales cotton, Jurazbhoy Peerbhoy; 4 cases camboy stone, Vundrawundass Jamunadass; 11 chests M. opium Shreeram Dowlutram; 34 cases oil manstores, Peerbhoy Nuthoo.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—4TH APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 4th April, 1-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 11 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th April, 2-2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 33 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 3rd April, 8-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 23 minutes.

Via Turkey, 3rd April, 1-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 21 hours.

Via Red Sea, 4th April, 12-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 33 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 3rd April, 9-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 21 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 3rd to 9 P.M. of the 4th April is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 27	0 8
„ Kurrachee	1 0	0 7
„ Madras	2 58	1 1

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 4th April, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 4th April, 1-35 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 4th April, 9-35 A.M.; via Turkey, 3rd April, 4-40 P.M. From America, via Russia, 3rd April, 9-35 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—4th April.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d. do.
	[illegible]	[illegible] 0d.
Liverpool	[illegible]	£1 [illegible] 0d.
	[illegible] & Coir Bales	£1 1[illegible]s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.
	Coffee	[illegible]
Overland Steamers		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Sailing [illegible]	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 [illegible] per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From
[illegible]	Delhi (s)	Williamson	Suez, March 22.
	Rivonae (s)	Peach	[illegible], Feb. 19.
	Merecdos	Jones	Liverpool, Nov. 15.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
[illegible]	Prince Somawut...	Rettam	Cochin
	City of London	Brown	Aleppo
	[illegible] (s)	Chinese	Port Said.
	[illegible] Carnac (s)	McNeill	Carwar and Coast.
	[illegible] Havelock (s)	D[illegible]	Malabar Coast.
	Oosan (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.

The ship Mozuffer, Nacoda, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Commodore, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April 1 Snapper ...... Lebon ...... Liverpool, Dec. 29.
Mont[illegible] (s) ...... [illegible] ...... London, Feb. 10.
Governor Morton ...... Fowland ...... San Francisco, Jan. 3.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

March 21—Nacoda, s.s., Suttor, from Newcastle.
21—Cells[illegible], s.s., Jaffery, from Liverpool.
22—Mirzapore, s.s., Parish, from Suez.
22—Coquet, s.s., John Cook, from Newcastle.
22—Peshawur, s.s., Waite, from Suez.
22—Harold, s.s., Moosey, from Bombay.
22—Be[illegible], s.s., Bethall, from ——
22—Alphee, s.s., Brun[illegible], from China.
23—Pearl, s.s., Morrison, from Jedda.
24—Richmond, s.s., McNabb from Bombay.
24—Hatton, s.s., Castle, from Bombay.
25—[illegible], s.s., [illegible], from Akyab.
25—Pekin, s.s., Woolcott, from Bombay.
26—Dilston Castle, s.s., Thomas, from Bombay.
26—Stanley, s.s., Nadham, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

March 22—Mirzapore, s.s., Parish, to Bombay.
22—Coquet, s.s., John Cook, to Kurrachee.
22—Peshawur, s.s., White, to Calcutta.
22—Narenta, s.s., Suttor, to Bombay.
22—Harold, s.s., Moosey, to Liverpool.
22—Bevar, s.s., Bulball, to Kurrachee.
23—Ellenze, s.s., Goode, to Bombay.
23—Alphee, s.s., Brun[illegible], to Marseilles.
24—Lord Clyde, s.s., Kingcome, to Bombay.
24—Richmond, s.s., McNabb, to Liverpool.
24— ———, Nacoda, to Jedda.
25—Hutton, s.s., [illegible], to Liverpool.
25—Pekin, s.s., Woolcott, Suez.
2[illegible]—Marefield, s.s., Ferrar, to London.
2[illegible]—Pearl, s.s., Morrison, to [illegible].
26—Stephenson, s.s., Foster, to Colombo.
26—Dilston Castle, s.s., Thomas, to Liverpool.
26—Stanley, s.s., Nadham, to Gibraltar.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Jan. 17—Duguedig, (Fr.), Loyer, from Brest.
March 14—Prius Handrik, s.s., Handrik, from Batavia.
19—Prince Rupert, (Sp.), Sadler, from Liverpool.
19—Danube, s.s., Tergel, from Mauritius.
20—Nenova, s.s., Stocher, from Jedda.
21—Jane Avery, barq., Dodds, from Shields.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 4.

Seton, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Sattara
Briggs, Major, 96th Regiment, on leave, from Dapore.
Lawrence, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Nepaul
Clarke, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Peile Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kamptee.
Darke, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Broomhead, Lieutenant, 2-24 Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Phayre Colonel, Bombay Army, on leave, from Upper Sind.
Corbyn, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Seapoor.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 4.

Walker, Colonel, Royal Engineers, to join, to Madras.
Prendergast, Major, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Bellary.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 4.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. H. B. A. Poulton, Ben S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Capt. M. Procter, Ben. S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Surg. Major H. Harper, Garrison Surg., Bellary, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

Capt. E. C. Bleakinsop, Adjt. 4th Regt. Mad. N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lt. Arthur C. O. Lydiard, 31st Regt. Punjab N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor Richards P. W. D., Bengal, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, and is permitted to proceed by the next Overland mail steamer.

Surg. Major J. Turnbull, M. D., 24th Punjab N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

Major C. S. S. Walton, Mad. S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for [illegible] years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Surg. J. B. Collison, Ben. Medl. Dept., is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. R. J. O'Flaherty. C.B., is appointed to act as Inspr. Genl., British Medl. Service during the absence of Inspr. Genl. of Hospls J. Mouat, C.B., V.C., ordered to appear before a medical board in England, or until further orders.

The following appointment is made:—

Capt. G. Hatchell, 3rd Bat. 60th Foot, to officiate as Dy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl. during the absence of Major Pottinger on medical certificate, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe from date of departure, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868, for the periods specified:—

Lt.-Col. A. P. [illegible], S. C., Wing Officer 16th Regt. N. I., for two years; Major W. A. Gisborne S. C., for two years; Capt. W. F. Sandwith, S. C., for twelve months; Capt. C. B. Bowers, S. C., for two years; and Capt. P. F. Shippee, R.A., Commanding No. 2 Cos. Nat. Artillery, for one year and nine days.

Capt. F. S. Leacock, Genl. List, 1st Wing Sub. 21st N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, from date of departure in May next, under rule 11 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lt. Lewis Forbes Heath, of the 83rd Foot, 2nd Wing Sub. 23rd N. L. I., 15th March 1871, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—

Ens. (now Lt.) Charles Edward Yate, of the 49th Foot, doing duty officer Erinpoora Irregular Force, 22nd March 1871.

Ens. (now Lt.) Charles Edward Yate to have the rank of Lt. from the 22nd March 1871, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Capt. C. H. Lechmere. Genl. List Adjt. 18th Regt. N.I.; Capt. G. C. Erskine, 1st Bom. Lancers, Personal Asst. Revenue Dept. to the Chief Commr. of Oudh; and Capt. J. C. D. Moray, S. C., Qr. Mr. 28th Regt. N. I.

These officers having obtained medical certificates are entitled to any passage allowance admissible under the Military Fund Rules.

Surg. Henry Octavius Thorold, 20th March 1872, having completed twenty years' service, to be Surg.-Major from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps.—Capt. Reay Templer Clarke, 20th March 1872.

Lt.-Col. J. Black, S. C., Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lt. E. C. Hart, R. E., Asst. Engr., 1st grade, Sattara, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, from the date of departure in May next, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lt. C. Murphy acted as 3rd class Commy. of Ordnance in the Grand Arsenal from the 23rd to 25th Feb. 1872, both days inclusive.

With reference to G. O. No. 833 of 1871 and 11 of 1872, the Govt. of India has further ruled that a step-child proceeding with his step-parent to England should be considered entitled to the same outfit, as well as passage, as if it were his or her own child.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary arrangements and appointments are notified:—

Mr. J. H. Dunn was appointed 2nd Officer of the gun-boat Hugh Rose, from the 7th March 1872, vice Cuthbert, transferred to the Constance, to complete the complement of that vessel.

Mr. J. H. Dunn, 2nd Officer of the gun-boat Hugh Rose, proceeding to join that vessel with one native servant, was provided, the former, with a 1st class passage and the latter a deck passage, with messing, to the Persian Gulf, on board the British India S. N. Company's steamer Ethiopia, from the 15th March 1872.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee. 1st glass Naval Trained Engr, proceeding to join the gun-boat Hugh Rose in the Persian Gulf, was provided with a 2nd class passage on board the British India S. N. Company's steamer Ethiopia from the 15th March 1872.

Actg. Asst. Apothy M. Francis, No. 297, is relieved from the Bombay Marine, and transferred to the Mily. Dept. on his substantive rank of first class Hosptl. Asst. and the services of Asst. Apothy. F. St pheas, No. 117, are placed at the disposal of the Supt. of Marine for duty in the Bombay Marine.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. T. Ommaney, Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Dharwar and a Sub. Mag. of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the first class in the Dharwar District.

Mr. W. J. Cunningham Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Dharwar and a Sub. Mag. of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the first class in the Dharwar District.

Mr. G. Waddington, First Asst. to the Collr. of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Mag. in the Dharwar District.

Baron De H. Larpent, Actg. Judge of Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, under chap. 6 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Mahadeo Chimnajee Apte, B. A., LL. B., assumed charge of his appointment as actg. second class first grade Sub. Judge at Alibag, on the 26th March 1872, before office hours, and on the same day made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

Mr. Jeekumdas Chotirmull Vuzeranee, Offg. Mooktyarkar of Beyla, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the second class in the Kurrachee District.

Azum Ardaram Jeyshunker, Offg. Mamlutdar of Pardee, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the second class in the Surat District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. Murphy, C.S., is allowed furlough for one year under sec. 8 (a) chap. 3 of the Civil Leave Code, and also 30 days' subsidiary leave from the 15th inst.

Mr. H. E. M. James to act as Asst. Commr and Branch Inspr. Genl of Registration in Sind, vice Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie.

Mr. A. A. Borradaile, Actg. Collr of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 28th inst.

Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. S., has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for a period of one year from 11th March 1872.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. V. Hart, barrister-at-Law, joined his appointment of Actg. Prof. of English Literature in Elphinstone College, on the 15th ult., before office hours.

Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S., has been appointed to act as Educational Inspr. in Sind, vice Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S., or until further order.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. A. Polehampton, Jr. Chaplain, has been allowed privilege leave for two months from the 26th Feb. last.

The Rev. J. Higgins, Jr. Chaplain, has passed the prescribed examination in the Telugu language, according to the higher standard.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bhugwanchunder, Inspr. in the Commst. Dept. at Nusseerabad, has been dismissed under circumstances which preclude his re-employment in the service of Government in any capacity.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After. packet.
United Kingdom	April 8	5-30 P.M.	7-30 P.M.
Singapore	„ 5	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf & Kurrachee	„ 12	11 A.M.	12 P.M.
China	„ 9	3 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	„ 9	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	„ 15	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee 4 Annas each, will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M.:—

Monday	Apr. 8		Friday	Aug. 16
„	„ 15		„	„ 23
„	„ 22		„	„ 30
„	„ 29		„	Sept. 6
„	May 6		„	„ 13
„	„ 13		„	„ 20
„	„ 20		Monday	„ 30
„	„ 27		„	Oct. 7
Friday	„ 31		„	„ 14
„	June 7		„	„ 21
„	„ 14		„	„ 28
„	„ 21		„	Nov. 4
„	„ 28		„	„ 11
„	July 5		„	„ 18
„	„ 12		„	„ 25
„	„ 19		„	Dec. 2
„	„ 26		„	„ 9
„	Aug. 2		„	„ 16
„	„ 9		„	„ 23
			„	„ 30

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SHEPHERD—March 6th, at Peckham Rye, Surrey, the wife of Mr. James Shepherd, of Byculla, Bombay, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RAWLE—March 26th, at Aukolah North Canara, Lieutenant Henry J. Rawle, Bombay Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIS—March 29th, at Delhi, the wife of William Irvin Davis, Esq., Delhi Police, of a daughter.

GRAHAM—March 23rd, at Jhelum, the wife of Captain Graham, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

DEATH.

LOW—March 30th, at No. 15, Garden Reach, Calcutta suddenly, Kate Girdwood, younger child of D. Low, Esq., aged 1 year.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1872.

THE sagacity of the Government of India compels us to go to the columns of the English press for information showing what is really known at Calcutta about Shere Ali. We have good reason to complain,—but in this country there is little use in complaining,—of the policy which conceals from Indian newspapers important facts relating to a subject of the deepest political interest, and yet allows these facts to be made known to the world by the correspondent of the London Times. The truth is, the Government is afraid to be mysterious with the Times; while it naturally cares very little for the Indian Press, as the chief anxiety of most of our contemporaries seems to be to pay court to leading members of the Government who can reward their subservience with the gift of little tit-bits of news, and to take the official tone in writing about all public questions. We were in hopes the other day of seeing something like a newspaper rebellion on the other side of India, when we found one influential journal, which is usually very discreet in what it says, talking of what it could do, if it liked, in the way of denunciation; but as we went on reading we found that the editor was only giving the Government a friendly warning much after the fashion in which Mr. Snodgrass considerately gave notice to the crowd that he was going to begin. We should not, however, be at all inclined to quarrel with our contemporaries—they might take their way, as we take ours—if they would refrain from giving us semi-official rebukes for our disagreeable habit of not troubling ourselves in the least whether or not the opinions expressed in the Gazette are those which the Government would like the public to have faith in. We have from the first resented as an insult to the intelligence of every man who is accustomed to weigh evidence the manifest determination of the authorities to cram down our throats their theory that the assassination at the Andamans could have had no political motive. Every scrap of evidence which could tend to show the existence of any communication between Shere Ali and the Wahabees has been carefully suppressed in India; and no official report has been published yet of the results of such inquiries as were made at the Andamans before the murderer's execution. We have no wish to indulge our own curiosity at the public risk, and, if there were reasons of State for withholding certain information from the public, we should cheerfully acquiesce in the necessity for not saying a word about it. But it is only an act of childish folly on the part of the Government to try to set the Indian Press on a false scent, while letting a full account of the suspicious circumstances attending the assassination be sent home for publication in the Times. The secrecy should be complete, or it is worse than idle to attempt to maintain it at all. Nor, we will add, can we admit that there is any good ground of policy for even attempting to keep dark anything that might explain the motive of Lord Mayo's murder. If a conspiracy exists, the conspirators will regard it as a much stronger proof of the success of their efforts to frighten us if our Government has the weakness to pretend that there is no plot, than if it boldly made known the real state of affairs. Our strength in India has always lain in a policy of frankness and conscious strength, not in the concealment of mischiefs and the prophesying of smooth things. With these remarks by way of preface, we would ask our readers if the following question from the letter of the Times' Calcutta correspondent on the assassination of the Viceroy does not lend force to the view we have throughout taken of the meaning of that deplorable event:—

"But I have evidence of a few facts which show more strongly that if Mr. Phear's view (that the assassination was not a political crime) was not mistaken, at least the expression of it at such a time was a mistake. I know for certain that a number of papers were found in the assassin's house on the morning that the steamer left with Lord Mayo's body. Those papers had not then been translated. The assassin has promised to make a statement. I know that when a prisoner named Nazeer Hossein, a Moulvie, was seized three years ago, three letters were found on him from a Wahabee convict at the Andamans. So you see there is a clear connection between our prison and the Wahabee camp. The prisoner was Mahomed Jaffer. And does any one imagine that our Wahabee convicts at the Andamans are idle? Men of persuasive speech, great natural gifts, and unbounded fanaticism. Does any one imagine that the Wahabee of whom I told you some [illegible], that his speeches were a mixture of great ability, equally great earnestness, and a terrible implacability, whould be silent or [illegible], send him where we might? Then look at Hope Town, what is it? I sent you some months ago a sketch of the Andamans from facts on which I could rely. You will hardly remember what I said of this society of ticket-of-leave men, but the pith of it was that they did pretty much what they pleased within the limits of a most lenient law. They work as they wish, and find a ready market for their wares, if not elsewhere, always in the cantonment. They have this advantage over ticket-of-leave men in England, that the society they move in is the society to which they belong. Where all are on the same terms there is nothing to shame a man. One of the letters to which I refer boasts of the Andamans as a fine place for making money, and it is more than probable that even from this great prison-house many has been sent to the Wahabee camp at Sittana. There is reason to believe that a Moulvie went down to Port Blair in the Scotia immediately before the Viceroy's visit. It is asserted that the man is a Sikh, but that is doubtful, and comes from a doubtful quarter, and the other evidence is at least believed. At all events the man Shere Ali had prepared for the assassination. The knife was sharpened at both edges; the blows were those of a student of murder. The murderer came from the same place, and is of the same caste, as Mr. Norman's murderer. There are leading Wahabees comparatively free at Hope Town; and above all, it is certain that they have communicated with their fellows in India and beyond the frontier. Perhaps the time may shortly come when an edict will go out to break up the Wahabee camp. We never shall master these men by half measures. Forbearance will not touch them; they call it weakness; and this is the second infernal deed they have done within a few months. They will do more yet, if we do not extort a retribution proportioned to the crime. I have no doubt whatever that the man was prompted to the deed. If not, it was the working of the Wahabee teachings of former years. From Wahabeeism to crime, and if we seek the motive further we shall only [illegible] a will-o'-the-wisp."

THE passing of the Indian Evidence Act will, unless we are greatly mistaken, be taken by professional lawyers at home and in India as an unhappy indication of the slight deference habitually paid by the Legislature of India to public opinion and of its determination to legislate on any matter introduced by the Legal Member of Council. The honourable member in charge of the bill, in moving its third reading, imagined himself no doubt to be sweeping away all objections to the bill by saying—

"As to the specific instances of incompleteness which are alleged against the bill only two are of any importance, and upon each of them I will say a few words."

These words were spoken, but we find it as impossible as before to give our adhesion to the principle involved. Our objection to the bill has never been specific to this clause or to that. It has been that so far as the greater part of this bill is concerned the subject is not one which it was desirable to make an enactment of any kind whatever. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal put the case perhaps as tersely as it could well be put. "It (the bill) enabled the "Judge," he observed, "to say to the Advocate, "I am as good a man as you. If you raise a "question of evidence there is the law by "which your question can be decided." Can any possible commentary on the bill surpass this simple statement of its quasi-eulogist! Of what earthly use is judicial experience, of what use is legal training at the Bar, if the Judge has to occupy the miserable position traced out for him by the honourable member? A Judge who before his elevation to the Bench has spent years of his life in the atmosphere of legal discussion should surely by the time the dignity is conferred upon him have acquired such a habit of thought as to lead him almost instinctively to a right apprehension of the nice boundary line that separates such legal doctrines as come before him in the course of argument. It seems to us that it would be scarcely less absurd to pass an Act declaring the rules to be observed in dangerous emergencies at sea should be prescribed with equal particularity because it may at times happen that men who are in command of vessels on such occasions have not acquired by experience the means of coping with those emergencies. The simple truth is that the men should never have been placed in command at all. A competent Judge should not in our judgment be reduced to saying to the Advocate, "shaking in the face "of the Court a *mysterious* law of evidence," to use the words of Mr. Campbell, "I am "as good a man as you," but he should feel that the point was one on which there were authorities which had laid down the law, or, if he doubted as to the course of the law, he would consider the matter, and decide the matter by ruling to the best of his judgment.

The concluding sentence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal probably gives the key to the preparation of the whole bill. "Judicial "officers of all grades" are to have the benefit of being made as good men as any advocates by Act of Parliament. It is the old, old story of "a royal road to learning." We fear that, as men can never be made virtuous by Acts of Parliament, so men can never be made judicially minded by Act of Parliament, and that the rude process by which the requisite learning is proposed to be imparted to them by the Evidence Act will prove in the end another instance of the oft-repeated misapplication of legislative power.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE will make his Financial Statement to-morrow morning.

SIR ARTHUR STEPHEN is acting as Governor of New South Wales, pending the arrival of the Earl of Belmore's successor.

CAPTAIN LOWNDES has been appointed Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo, during the absence on sick leave of Captain Spearman.

WE hear that in the Nusseerabad Cantonment case a civil action for damages has been brought by the ejected civilians against Brigadier Sealy.

THE Hon. F. S. Chapman, C. S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 29th April 1872, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN, we learn, intends to spend the hot season at Bangalore. He has already sent on some of his horses, as he will be at Bangalore during the race meeting.

THE Hon. Mr. Robinson, the Madras member of the Council of the Viceroy for making laws and regulations, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year, on very urgent private affairs.

THE Chief Justice of Tasmania, Sir Francis Smith, was to go home on the 20th ultimo, on eighteen months' leave of absence. Sir Valentine Fleming, the late Chief Justice, comes out from England to relieve him.

WE publish in another column the reply of Mr. Currey, Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, to the latest Resolution of Government on the railway approach to Colaba. This matter will be brought before the Justices at their meeting to-day.

PRINCE ALAMAYU, the son of the late King Theodore, who for nearly four years has been under the guardianship of Captain Speedy, was entrusted, on the 4th ult., to the Rev. Jex Blake, Principal of Cheltenham College.

THE Dutch Expedition sent from Batavia to Siak has returned in triumph, without bloodshed. The ringleaders in the disturbances surrendered on seeing the ships, and have been brought away prisoners in irons.

THE Queen, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, has approved the grant of £100 per annum from the Civil List to be made to the widow of Mr. Mark Lemon, in recognition of her late husband's literary services.

THE Salengore disturbances are likely shortly to be renewed, as Raja Mahdeh, one of the dispossessed Chiefs, has been to Singapore, purchasing supplies and enlisting men for a fresh attack on the ruler appointed to succeed him by the Sultan.

THE mode of spelling Indian names recommended by Dr. Hunter has been adopted by the Government of Bombay, who have requested that it be used in the Gazetteer of this Presidency, and by all public officers in their communications with Government.

THE *Pioneer* says Mr. George Ricketts, C. B., will officiate as Commissioner of Allahabad during the absence on privilege leave for three months of Mr. O. F. Mayne, C. B. It is not yet known who will officiate for Mr. Ricketts as Judge, but Mr. Pollock is next on the list.

MR. AUSTIN, who has lately held the appointment of Colonial Secretary, Shanghai, has gone home on leave. He is succeeded in that post by Mr. C. Smith. Mr. Tonnochy becomes Registrar-General, and Mr. May, Treasurer. Mr. W. W. Toller has been appointed Crown Solicitor in the stead of Mr. Sharp, who has gone home on leave.

DURING the late European war the Frenchmen in Melbourne collected a large sum of money, under the advice of M. de Dollon, for the relief of their wounded countrymen. M. de Dollon lately received the thanks of the Government, accompanied by a gold medal and a diploma of honour from the Press Ambulance Association, but the Australian Government charged him a duty of one pound sterling on the medal.

THE *Englishman* says—"The fact that the Financial Department has been advised that Income Tax is not leviable, under the existing Act, on salaries for March 1872 which were payable yesterday, has led many persons to infer that the tax is to cease. No such inference, however, follows from the circumstance. Whether Sir R. Temple will be obstinate enough to propose, or strong enough to pass, a renewal of the tax, still remains to be seen."

THE chief excitement at Fiji lately has been the marriage of two European women to two South Sea Islanders, who had been converted to Christianity. One of the bridegrooms could both read and write, but neither of the brides possessed those accomplishments. It was also reported that the British residents were about to form themselves into a mutual protection society to resist the taxes imposed by the new Constitutional Government, in which case a collision with Government was thought probable.

THE telegraph makes sad havoc of the finest efforts of oratory. Mr. Disraeli can hardly have been guilty, in his speech at Manchester, of the *pathos* of "demonstrating the cheapness" of the Crown, as if that were the chief merit of an institution he had previously spoken of as "the source of all the blessings which Englishmen enjoy." Still, it must not be forgotten that Mr. Disraeli was addressing a Manchester audience, to whom he may have thought that the "cheapness" of the Crown would be a strong recommendation of it.

THE Cabul correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* reports that on the 17th ult. the Ameer received an urzee from "Aga Khan, the famous horse merchant of Bombay," asking permission to return to Afghanistan and settle in Guzneen. This doubtless refers to His Highness Aga Khan, but we are in a position to state that no such application was ever made by His Highness. Several years ago, Dost Mahomed, the father of the present Ameer, invited His Highness to visit Ghuznee for the benefit of his health, but the courteous invitation was declined because of the trouble of traveling such a distance.

THE *Law Times* believes Mr. Serjeant Parry is retained for the prosecution of the Tichborne claimant. It is understood that the law officers will take no part in the proceedings, but that the learned Serjeant will lead for the Crown. The public is prone to consider that the huge cost of the Tichborne trial goes intact into the pockets of the lawyers. As far as counsel are concerned, we believe we may state that the fees paid by the defence constitute somewhat less than one-fifth of the expenditure. The Attorney-General received £6,000, Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., rather more than £5,000, and so on in proportion.

IT is uncertain if there will be time, at to-day's meeting of the Bench of Justices, to bring on the Municipal Budget again for discussion; but, if the adjourned debate should be resumed, we would invite the Justices to consider the supreme importance of the principle involved in the proposal to increase again the revised salaries of clerks in any one department. What is done in one department must be done in all, as it would not be fair that clerks who have no friends on the Bench should fare worse than clerks who have; and a general change would destroy the whole effect of Mr. Hope's revision.

WE are delighted to have the valuable co-operation of the *Times of India* in the denunciation of the Non-Agricultural Cess. Our contemporary speaks more warmly than he is wont to do in calling upon the Collectors and Revenue Officers throughout the Bombay Presidency to "bring forward with proper emphasis the evils of this deplorable piece of legislative folly as it is seen in its working up-country." "No tax," he maintains, "could have been invented which should produce less money and more oppression"; and he assures us that, by an act of "downright dishonesty," the Government has made "thousands of agriculturists" liable to a tax which its authors defined as applicable only to persons who were not cultivators.

THE *Indian Daily News* says—"Those 'influential Mahomedans' of Bombay, who are endeavouring to prevent the occurrence of Mohurrum disturbances in future, might as well occupy themselves by endeavouring to abolish human nature. If they are in earnest, as we have no reason to doubt that they are, their efforts may be accepted as a valuable testimony to their love of decency and order, not to speak of mere loyalty; but to our thinking, they say very little for their common sense and their knowledge of the character of their own co-religionists. Disturbances such as those which have recently taken place in Bombay are the fruits, not of previous calculation, but of impulse; and unless the respectable Mahomedans of Bombay have discovered the secret of ruling the wayward impulses of ignorant masses, no sentimental peace overtures which may be made by the heads of one faction to those of another at the termination of one fight, will prevent the occurrence of another fight next year, when the conditions which conspired to bring about the fight of this season recur—as they certainly will—unless a series of criminal prosecutions instil a wholesome terror into the minds of Mahomedan budmashes. We are sorry to hear that the police authorities have been so silly as to release rioters who had been apprehended for the part which they had taken in the Mohurrum disturbances, on the mere assurance of respectable Mahomedans that they were going to make things square."

MILITARY ITEMS.

WE learn that Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Dick, Staff Corps, Commandant 1st Regiment Sind Horse, at present on furlough, will not return to India, on the expiration of his leave in May next. Consequently the command of the 1st Sind Horse will fall vacant.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says that, in the event of Mr. Cardwell's new Army Bill passing into law, all staff officers of pensioners and militia adjutants will lose their appointments; but employment will doubtless be found for a number of the younger men. Volunteer adjutants will not be affected by the new regulations.

CAPTAIN G. S. STEVENS, Commandant of the Aden troop, who contracted a very severe fever while on his expedition to the interior lately, has obtained leave, and is about to proceed to England. So serious was his illness that we are told he was delirious for some days. The troopers also suffered, the whole of them being more or less affected.

WE understand that the reconstitution of the Board of Admiralty has been decided upon. Mr. Goschen is naturally averse to any of the information which he wishes to impart when in Committee of Supply being allowed to ooze out, but we have reason to believe that a good naval element will in future exist at Whitehall.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

IN the last sentence of paragraph 294 of the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army" the undermentioned alterations have been made. Instead of the words "On an officer leaving his regiment he is to be repaid his subscriptions from the date of his successor's appointment," the following are to be subsituted—"No officer on leaving his regiment is to be charged with regimental subscriptions beyond the date of his name appearing in the *Gazette*, or that on which the notification is received at the regiment, should he be actually serving with it at the time."—*Ibid.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RECEPTION OF MR. DISRAELI AT MANCHESTER.

THE WASHINGTON "POST" ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLYING SQUADRON FROM THE CAPE.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 4TH APRIL.

A monster and most enthusiastic meeting of Conservatives was held at Manchester yesterday. In a speech made last night, Mr. Disraeli defended the Throne, as being the source of all the blessings which Englishmen enjoy, and the institution around which the people will rally in the hour of danger. He further demonstrated its cheapness, and also spoke in defence of the House of Lords.

WASHINGTON, 3RD APRIL.

The Washington *Evening Post* says that England in the Washington Treaty should make a magnanimous apology, which a great nation might accept as a full redress. The same journal also admits that the claims for indirect damages are inadmissible, and declares that it is the interest of America to maintain a close alliance and friendship with England.

Earl Granville's reply was considered in a Cabinet Council at Washington yesterday.

NEW YORK, 2ND APRIL.

The American Congress have rejected the Tariff brought forward by the Senate which abolished the duties on tea and coffee.

MADRID, 3RD APRIL.

Some of the Municipalities in Spain are associating themselves in order to obtain a restitution of Gibraltar.

LONDON, 4TH APRIL.

A detached flying squadron left the Cape for Bombay on the 27th February.

ADEN, 4TH APRIL.

The s. s. Hindoostan, with the outward Indian mails, left here for Bombay yesterday at 8 P. M.

LONDON, 3RD APRIL, AFTN.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed advancing. Fair Dhollera, 8⅜d.

At the Periodical Biddings to-day for Government Bills on India—

£3 62,000 were allotted to Calcutta, average			1s. 11d.-37.
£200,000	do.	Bombay „	1s. 11d.-4.
£38,000	do.	Madras.	

Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 11⅝d. received 25 per cent., and on Bombay at the same rate received 20 per cent.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.]

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, 4TH APRIL, 11 A.M.

The American Cabinet will consider Earl Granville's note with reference to the Alabama question to-morrow.

The attitude of America regarding the submitting of all claims to the Geneva arbitrators is unchanged.

LONDON, 3RD APRIL, 11 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened strongly.

Opening Sales	15,000	bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000	„
Imports	21,000	„

LONDON, 3RD APRIL, 1-45 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day active and advancing.

Sales	20,000	bales.
Surats	5,000	„
On Ex. and Spec.	5,000	„
Imports	21,000	„
Total day's receipts at the U. S. Ports	6,000	„
Fair Dhollera	8d.	
Broach	10⅛d.	
Uplands	11⅛d.	
Compta	7⅞d.	
Oomrawuttee	8⅞d.	
Dharwar	8d.	
Orleans	11 9/16d.	
Dhollera, April and May shipment, via Cape	8⅜d.	

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

YESTERDAY afternoon the annual meeting of the Indo-British Institution was held at Sonapore. The proceedings were of a quiet and routine description. The Bishop presided, and resolutions were adopted on motions by Sir Michael Westropp, General Marriott, Mr. Hope, &c. The children were presented with prizes by Lady Westropp and the Bishop, and afterwards a service at which the visitors attended was held in Trinity Chapel.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 28TH MARCH.

THE troopship Malabar has arrived here. She has the dengue fever on board, and a telegram was received from the Quarter Master General at Bombay a few days ago directing that a camp for 200 men should be pitched here, with a view to that number of sick men being landed. A similar telegram has, I believe, been sent to Suez. The invalid camp here has been pitched on the Isthmus outside the line of fortifications. The weather is delightful just now, so that I hope the poor invalids will soon get well and be able to pursue their voyage home.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present is a particularly appropriate time for drawing attention to the irresponsible way in which a large majority of the Justices of Bombay discharge their sworn obligations as Justices of the Peace. What has become of that large patriotic body of Justices who put in such a splendid appearance as the "friends of the poor" when the Hon. Mr. Forbes led the memorable assault against the late Chief of the Municipal Executive? Where, oh! where, are they to be found?

Yesterday a whole hour was wasted waiting for a quorum of Justices, and, in an hour after a quorum had been secured, the Budget meeting was suddenly dissolved because a quorum was no longer present. It was competent for any Justice to challenge the continuance of business in the absence of a quorum, and the Commissioner availed himself of the opportunity that presented for dissolving the meeting.

I ask whether the death-blow to independent civic government should be dealt by the Justices themselves? Yet, without intending it, this will be the practical result of the continued absence of Justices from the meetings. While a large section of the public is demanding an extension of representative government, the proof of the incapacity of the leading public to administer the affairs of the city is being amply furnished by the leading men themselves. It is all nonsense to say that the proper men to be entrusted with the function of municipal government are to be found elsewhere than amongst the large body of Justices—what happens with the Justices will also happen with any other body of local men. The Justices have sworn that they will do their duty, so help them God, and yet they do it not; another, and an unsworn body, will have no conscience to disturb them, and it would be unreasonable to presume that the absence of the obligation of an oath would make them more zealous and more attentive than sworn men.

But I would narrow the question still further, and say that the death-blow to civic representative government in Bombay is being administered by those who are calling out most loudly for reform—by the natives themselves. It is the leading native Justices who are most conspicuous by their absence at the meetings of the Bench. Yesterday there was a larger proportion of European than native Justices present, and the same thing has been repeatedly observed of late. Now I hold that, as householders and men having a permanent interest in the city, it is the native Justices who can least excuse their irresponsible conduct, and I am reluctantly compelled to tell them in the plainest English that, if Government refuse to place any municipal power in the hands of the people of Bombay, the yoke of official bondage will have been placed round the neck of the city by the so-called representatives of native opinion. The evidence of preparedness to receive ruling power is to show anxiety about it; the evidence of unfitness to govern is to show a distaste for exertion and an indifference about a sworn trust. It is a laughing commentary on the puffery about reform that is exhibited in some quarters, when, coincidently with the bubble of discussion that is going on, a quorum cannot be secured to dispose of the funds that are to be collected from the rate-payers by process of law. One-tenth of the native Justices actually present in Bombay, and only one-tenth, came to do their duty at the Budget meeting yesterday, the other nine-tenths were asleep, with the new Municipal Bill under their heads for the pillow. Let me excuse Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, whose absence was due to a death in his family. There are still ninety Justices unaccounted for.

4th April.

A JUSTICE.

*** One reason for the non-attendance of Justices is that no proper notice is now given of the meetings intended to be held.—ED. B. G.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the acting Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872 is now under consideration of the Bench, please permit me to offer a few observations thereon.

The estimate of income amounts to Rs. 34 lacs, but this includes one lac expected to be realized by the sale of stores, to which extent the assets will be reduced.

It would seem from the explanation afforded by Mr. Hope that the income for last year did not reach the amount anticipated, hence it is obvious that the difference uncollected also should not be considered in the income for this year. The fair at way of dealing with the Budget would be to look to the legitimate revenue of the year itself against which only grants for expenditure should be sanctioned, leaving something as a reserve to meet emergencies.

The estimate of the expenditure amounts to Rs. 33½, which it is to be feared will turn out to be greatly in excess of the income.

In the middle of last year Mr. Crawford made such reductions as made a saving in his Budget for about seven months of about three lacs, and this was effected in such a way as not to cause grievous harm to members of the establishments. If Mr. Hope had been guided by these reductions we should have had a Budget, for ordinary expenditure, of about 28 lacs only, without ruthlessly dispensing with men who rendered good services to the Municipality or dipping a few rupees here and there from unfortunate wretches who could scarcely keep body and soul together in these hard times. I am glad to perceive that some of the Justices have given their attention to this crying evil and that they will persevere in protecting the poor people who have suffered and whose sufferings have tended to increase the salaries of others.

I have above stated that adopting Mr. Crawford's reduction 28 lacs would suffice for the ordinary annual expenditure, and this would be proved if a contrasted statement were made placing in juxtaposition the items of expenditure under both regimes. Take for example one instance only, viz. that of the Health and Halalcore Departments, the expenditure on which this year is set down at Rs. 7,44,778, whereas the reduction effected in 1871 reduced the cost per annum to 6,28,000 rupees, including repairs and stores amounting to Rs. 20,000.

At the last meeting the Bench sanctioned certain special items of expenditure in Health Department to the extent of about Rs. 20,000, which if added to the annual sum above shown would give Rs. 6,48,000 or Rs. 96,000 less than Mr. Hope's budget.

No doubt similar excess could be worked out in the Engineer Department by the aid of a contrasted statement, but I cannot refrain from noticing the appointment of Deputy Executive Engineer which was entirely unnecessary. It is a well known fact that Captain Tulloch's time was fully occupied in water works and drainage schemes, and that all the local ordinary routine works were done under Mr. Walton's supervision. When, therefore, Captain Tulloch went on leave, Mr. Walton's labours were not increased, as he had a good staff of inspectors, surveyors, and others. It was not too much to expect him (on his largely increased allowances) to continue to do as he had done before, and thus save the Municipality the expense of an acting Deputy on Rs. 600 a month. How was this useless expenditure escaped the lynx eye of Mr. Hope, who told the Bench yesterday that he considered the correct principle to be to pay men according to their responsibility and the work they performed?

Mr. Crawford's Budget for 1872 amounted to *thirty and a half lacs*, which I feel sure the Bench would have rejected and insisted on its being reduced to the scale he himself had proposed in the middle of 1871. The Bench in referring the said Budget to Mr. Hope doubtless expected that he would considerably reduce it; but lo! his own exceeds the revised scale of 1871 by 5½ lacs and Mr. Crawford's Budget for 1872 by 3 lacs!!!

One word more for the present. When the Bench agreed to give Mr. Hope Rs. 3,500 per month it was supposed to cover certain extra deductions, to which his predecessor was not subject, but as he has been relieved of such deductions the excess of Rs. 500 per mensem will it is presumed be refunded to the Municipality.

X. Y.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 15TH MARCH.

ABOUT half-past eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Delhi arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 15th ult. The Delhi sailed from Suez on the 22nd ult., and from Aden on the 28th. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr. and Mrs. Emslie.	Mr. Andson.
Sub-Lt. Vaughan.	Mr. Drewett.
Sub-Lt. Cooke.	Miss Cunningham.
Sub-Lt. Collis.	Mrs. Watson.
Major and Mrs. Fitzgerald.	Lieut. Whitmore, R.E.
Lieut. Burnett.	Mr. Moore.
Mrs. S. S. Brown.	Conductor Joplin.
Mr. and Mrs. Boxwell and European female servant.	Dr. Currie
	Sergt. Lymington.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Purves.	Maj. Genl. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I.
Mr. Thomas.	M. J. Elphinstone.
Maj. Genl. and Mrs. McDonell, and European female servant.	Mr. J. C. Cama.
	Mr. and Mrs. Harris.
Lieut. Powell.	Capt. Hearsey.
Capt. Limond.	Mr. Carr.
Capt. Marshman.	

FROM SUEZ.

Capt. Heaviside.	37 Native crew, ex Serapis.
Mrs. Wilkinson.	

FROM ADEN.—Capt. Hatchell, and 2 native servants.

The s.s. Delhi experienced light variable winds and fine weather throughout. On the 23rd March she passed s.s. Sumatra and Indus, steering to the northward; on the 25th, H. M. S. Glasgow, steering northward; on the 26th, ship Ticonderoga of Calcutta and s.s. Venetia, steering same as herself; on the 27th, s.s. Urbino, steering as Delhi, and Dilston Castle, steering to the northward.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 15TH MARCH.

LORD NORTHBROOK is meekly undergoing the usual fate of Governors-General elect while in England; he is being fêted, addressed, and interviewed in various quarters and for various objects. On Saturday last he was entertained at Winchester, and he then made a speech which has created a favourable impression, as it indicated a modest estimate of his own powers, with a full determination to do his duty in the exercise of his independent judgment. At the same dinner, Mr. Grant Duff, whom Lord Elcho unkindly nicknames the "oracle of Elgin," spoke with what his Lordship calls the "sereneness of self-satisfied dogmatism" on the duties of everybody, Viceroys in particular. Next Lord Northbrook was banqueted at the Buckingham Palace Hotel by his political friends, the most prominent members of the Ministry being among those present, but the entertainment was private, and little is known of the speeches delivered. The interviewing has begun, as usual, with a deputation representing the cotton interests, headed, also as usual, by Sir Thomas Bazley; and the never-ending still-beginning theme was the importance of developing the commercial resources of India. Worthy Sir Thomas shewed all the old familiar näiveté over again. He pointed out that we were prone to send goods to India in larger quantities than the natives could find the means of paying for immediately, but, instead of lecturing our shippers, and advising them for their own sakes to keep this proneness in check, he took the habit as an illustration of the need of Government interference. He was quite sure, he said, that, if the land were properly cultivated and its resources developed, the people could take our manufactures to a greater extent than we had the power to supply them. It never seems to have occurred to Sir Thomas that, so long as the disposition to anticipate a market exists and competition is so keen, there is no chance of supply falling below demand, and that he is beginning his cure at the wrong end. If the pleasant visions conjured up by himself, Mr. Hugh Mason, and Mr. J. B. Smith, of Assam producing annually fifty millions' sterling worth of cotton and India generally yielding 300 lbs. an acre, instead of from 40 to 70 lbs., were realised, and Lancashire had plenty of cheap material, independent of America, have these gentlemen any doubt that production in the manufacturing districts would advance in at least an equal ratio? The more cotton was grown, the more the countries that grew it would be able to take goods, and the keener would be the competition to supply them. However, the arguments may be forgiven in consideration of the goodness of the object. Lord Northbrook made the conventional reply proper in such cases and said that he would do his best, and listen to all practical suggestions coming before him. Mr. Pender, of course, put in a reminder about the telegraphs, and wanted the Government to give impartial support to the competing lines and companies—not forgetting the submarine, *bien entendu*—and then the deputation and the Viceroy exchanged the customary parting civilities. Sir Thomas Bazley, however, was guilty of one really unpardonable exaggeration. He said that in the cotton trade there were apprehensions lest the interruption of friendly relations with America should lead to another cotton famine. This is absurd: the state of the cotton market is conclusive on the point. As a matter of fact there is less real uneasiness in Lancashire than in the London money market, where a much graver estimate of the difficulty has been entertained from the very first. Not even the falling receipts at the American ports have induced manufacturers to buy in advance of their actual requirements, it being universally thought that, even if the Wash-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ington Treaty fell to the ground, friendly relations would not be interrupted, and, again, that even if they were commercial relations would still go on unchecked.

On the decision to be adopted by our Government with reference to the Alabama claims nothing is yet known. The American answer to Lord Granville's note arrived on Wednesday, and the Cabinet, I believe, is still ruminating over the problem with what appetite it may. The uppermost feeling is one of anxiety to avoid deciding anything finally now, but rather to prolong the correspondence until the Presidential election is over. No doubt it is tempting to put off the crucial decision as long as possible, and if the Government can manage this with a good grace they will probably have gained a point. But the question is, how the American Government will look on pleas or arguments that have a purely dilatory object. It is their interest not to postpone matters but to gain their point before the autumn, or, if they do not gain it, to have the credit of pursuing an uncompromising policy in the maintenance of the national rights. In other words, they stand to win something whether England concedes the point in dispute or by her action breaks up the Treaty. Again, there is the difficulty about the next meeting of the Arbitrators. That will take place at Geneva in June, and in ordinary course the five gentlemen would then and there proceed to consider the two cases presented. But that is exactly what we have declared shall not take place; we cannot allow the indirect claims to be even examined. How then can we, without disrespect to the Tribunal, decline to go on, or withdraw our Arbiters? So far as I can make out, the course taken by our Government, while in one sense dilatory, will in another sense be decided enough. Mr. Secretary Fish will be informed that we retain our opinion about the inadmissibility of the consequential claims, and cannot go on with the Arbitration unless they are in some some way or other excluded from reference. In what way the exclusion is made, whether by a formal notice to the Arbiters, or by a private understanding, we do not care much, so long as the point is made sufficiently clear. Thus a discussion will be opened in a perfectly friendly tone, and should nothing be decided before June our Government will then give notice to the Arbiters that a misunderstanding has arisen as to the terms of the Treaty, which renders all proceedings meanwhile invalid. We do not withdraw from the Treaty; we simply say that we can only be bound by the particular terms to which we knowingly subscribed at the time. In pursuing such a course the Government would be encouraged by the tone of the American reply received. Mr. Secretary Fish's despatch is not only courteous; it even admits that the Americans do not want exemplary damages, but only desire to have the claim settled once for all. If it is conceded that they do not want any money for a claim which nominally represents three or four hundred millions sterling, then they surely cannot object to say so much to the Arbitrators. Such is, I repeat, the general idea of our Ministers at the moment, but I need not say that circumstances may greatly alter the later stages of their policy.

The American Secretary of Legation here expresses his belief that our Government would not have said a word against the admission of the indirect claims, but for the hubbub created by the press. Astounding as such an idea seems, it is now very general here. The unaccountable silence maintained for nearly a month after the American case was delivered at our Foreign Office can hardly be otherwise explained—unless, indeed, on the hypothesis of scandalous negligence. For that theory too, there is something to be said. What do you think of the fact that on Monday last Mr. Gladstone was only *about* to study the San Juan question—the other point submitted to arbitration? The San Juan dispute is, in the opinion of many politicians, scarcely second in importance to the Alabama claims—it is of much older date, and once nearly led the nations to war, and it vitally affects the security of our colony of British Columbia. It was, by the Washington Treaty, to be submitted to the Emperor of Germany for arbitration; and the two cases, with the American rejoinder to our case, have long since been deposited at Berlin. Our reply is now, it is understood, being prepared, and judgment will probably be given in July, if not sooner. Yet the Prime Minister of England is only about to look into the matter and see what is the cause of all the pother!

Perhaps, however, the topic which has given rise to most discussion this week in London has been one of a social character. I allude to the exposure of the past history of Lady Twiss, the wife of Sir Travers Twiss, the eminent ecclesiastical lawyer. The scandal arose through an action which Sir Travers brought against a solicitor named Chaffers for an attempt to extort money. Chaffers, it was alleged, had endeavoured to do this under the threat that he would make public certain passages in Lady Twiss's past life, and Sir Travers refused to submit to the imposition. Chaffers, placed on his defence, made what is called a statutory declaration, in which he advanced the gravest charges against her Ladyship, saying in fact that previously to her marriage she had been only a common woman of the town. Lady Twiss went into the witness-box and denied every word of these charges. She was subjected to a long and minute cross-examination, which must have been a moral torture, as she was asked by Chaffers himself questions which implied a past immoral intimacy with him and others. But she stood it bravely for two days, and until Chaffers was about to produce other witnesses, when she declined to face the ordeal any further and disappeared. Mr. Poland, the counsel of her husband, then stated that the prosecution was at an end, and Chaffers was set free. In acquitting him, however, Mr. Benson, the magistrate, made certain stinging remarks about his conduct, which have greatly pleased the public—who generally apply to Chaffers an expression of indignant scorn which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Emilia in the second scene of Act IV. of Othello. But this hardly mends matters so far as Sir Travers and his wife are concerned. The painful enquiry on all lips is,—What is the cause of her shrinking from further investigation? It is considered to be an admission of guilt—not perhaps of all the guilt that Chaffers imputed to her, but of so much as ruins her character for life, and of course involves in the same ruin her distinguished husband. Two years ago Lady Twiss, who constantly moved in the best society, was presented to the Queen. Chaffers thereupon wrote to the Lord Chamberlain making certain statements about her past life, which, had they been true, would have utterly disqualified her from figuring in the Royal Drawing Room. The story is that on receiving this communication the Lord Chamberlain at once sent for Sir Travers Twiss himself and asked an explanation. Sir Travers assured him on his honour that the charges were untrue, whereupon the matter dropped. Now the only solutions of the difficulty which it is possible to adopt, favourable to Sir Travers and his wife, are, either that she is entirely innocent, but was simply frightened from the Police Court by the terrible ordeal she had to go through, or that she was not wholly innocent, but that Sir Travers was not so much an accomplice as a dupe. In either case she is in a most unenviable position, for Chaffers will probably accuse her of perjury next, in which case the whole matter would be gone over again, or he may bring an action against Sir Travers for damages arising from false imprisonment, and, as *he* cannot well abscond, an exposure of some kind seems inevitable. One circumstance which makes people doubt the absolute baselessness of Chaffers' charges is that in another case of the same kind, in which a man whom he had accused of bigamy had summoned him to the Court, the plaintiff withdrew from the prosecution on the day after Lady Twiss had withdrawn. Does Chaffers then really possess a knowledge of family secrets on which he trades; and, if so, how long has he levied hush money, and from how many people? Such are the questions afloat, and the controversy, though shorter, has excited almost as much interest as the Tichborne case did. But I need not say that no sympathy is given to Chaffers. Whether Lady Twiss is a perfectly innocent woman, or a fallen woman struggling back to respectability; whether Sir Travers has been a "fast" man or a credulous man, or a model of scrupulous propriety, the ruin of an apparently happy household and a painful blight—all the more so because possibly undeserved—on a long-established reputation, must be laid to the account of the assailant who has exercised such a tyranny over his victims.

Tichborne or Castro, or Orton, *aut quocumque alio nomine gaudet*, is still in prison, though bail has been made up for him, and an application will at once be made to a judge in chambers to accept the recognisances. So far as we know he will not derive any benefit from a favourable decision, for a warrant is ready for his arrest on a charge of perjury, which is not a bailable offence. To-day men are selling out in the City Tichborne £100 bonds at twopence each! I suspect these are only copies, but the real bonds can be had for a shilling.

Business has been duller this week, and I think the principal cause is the dispute with America, which leads to a good deal of disquiet, though people do not say much about it. Lancashire is particularly flat, not through the Alabama controversy, but from the same cause as that named in my last, the high price to which cotton has risen compared with goods. Manufacturers find it impossible to get prices that cover the cost of the raw material, and therefore they are generally resorting to short time. It is estimated that at present the entire production of all kinds of goods is reduced 15 per cent., while that of Shirtings has fallen off to the extent of 40 per cent. from the maximum of last year. This policy, if persevered in for a few weeks, should, in conjunction with the lighter scale of exports, bring about an improvement both at home and abroad. The export of cotton goods last month to Bombay was as follows: plain cottons, 16,049,184 yards; dyed and coloured cottons, 2,242,004 yards; printed cottons, 1,097,021 yards; and twist, 245,810 lbs.

This week's circular issued by Clews, Haticht & Co., the fiscal Agents of the United States Government, points out a fact that I sent you by telegraph fully three weeks ago—namely, that the lightness of the receipts of cotton at the American ports last month was attributable to the storms which rendered the roads impassable and prevented forwarding from the plantations rather than to any failure of supply. They add that among the best-informed dealers at the South there is no disposition to reduce late estimates of the crop, but rather to increase them, and the best opinion now places the probable yield at from 3,250,000 to 3,500,000 bales. They consequently think that there may be 1,000,000 bales to export between now and the 1st of September, an amount which I think somewhat exaggerated, seeing what is the activity of the American cotton mills.

The Society of Arts here is again agitating the question of the purchase by Government of the submarine cables between England and the East, but I do not believe anything will come of it soon. The companies are taking some pains to spread a report that Mr. Scudamore is favourable to the purchase idea.

BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—On Wednesday, 165 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

BROACH.—A correspondent at Broach informs us that there is a great scarcity of water at present at that station.

A PATTIMAR SUNK.—On Wednesday, a pattimar from Goa, laden with cocoanuts and sundries, sank in Moody Bay.

JUDGE OF DHARWAR.—Baron De H. Larpent, Acting Judge of Dharwar, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

FIRE AT SION.—The other day a fire broke out in a ginning factory at Sion, near Surat, by which a number of cotton bales, &c., were destroyed.

THE CAMP OF MR. OLIPHANT.—The camp of Mr. Oliphant, Acting Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division, is at present at Lanowlee.

HIGH COURT.—The annual vacation of the High Court, Appellate Side, will commence on the 2nd May next, and terminate on the 4th June following.

A PLEADER AS A SUBORDINATE JUDGE.—Mr. Wishwanath Govind Cholkur, a pleader of the High Court, has been appointed Acting Subordinate Judge at Penn.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. H. E. M. James, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Educational Inspector in Sind, vice Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, who has been appointed Under Secretary to Government, vice Mr. Jacomb.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday at New Hunuman Lane on the body of one Alexio Baptista Lobo, an inmate in a boarding house in the above lane. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from apoplexy induced by excessive drinking.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, while Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy was driving in a brougham along the Warden Road, one of the rear wheels of the carriage suddenly fell off, and the carriage was dragged a short distance along the road. Fortunately, Mr. Dhurumsey escaped with only a slight shock.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo lad, aged about eight years, whilst running out of a lane at Khetwady, on Wednesday last, happened to run against a hack buggy that was passing at the time, and was knocked down, the wheels passing over his body. He was not much hurt, and was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's jury was empanelled on Wednesday at the New Memonwara Street concerning the death of Vally Mahomed, a child aged about three years. The jury, upon the evidence, came to the conclusion that the child's death was caused by injuries received by its having accidentally fallen out of a window.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, a Portuguese, named T. E. DeCruz, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a summons against Mr. James Lord, a turnkey of the County Jail, Civil Side, whom he charged with criminal trespass, criminal intimidation, and using indecent language, on the night of Good Friday, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 25th March 1872, Rs. 2,04,04,961; add silver received during the week, Rs 5,88,801; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 7; total balance, Rs. 2,09,93,755. There are in addition 91,92,719 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.—Yesterday, Mr. Hope was reported to say that the Clerk of the Peace was directly a servant of the Commissioner, but it appears that what Mr. Hope said was that the Clerk was *not* a servant of the Bench. He was also reported to say that *worth* should be the standard, whereas what he said was that *work* should be the standard, of remuneration for servants of the Municipality.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Abdool Hakimbux, a weaver by profession, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, with committing an aggravated assault against the person of one Mahomed Ally Khan. On Tuesday, about 11 a. m., while the complainant was walking along the Bhendy Bazaar road, the prisoner abused him and gave him a blow with a knife. The prisoner had nothing to urge in defence, and was sentenced to amonth's rigorous imprisonment.

FIRES.—On Wednesday night a fire broke out in the house of a Parsee named Bomanjee Nusserwanjee, situated on the Erskine Road, and the house and a cow-shed adjoining it were soon reduced to ashes By the exertions of the Fire Brigade and the European and native members of the police force, the fire was speedily extinguished. Two bullocks were burned to death. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 485. — Another fire broke out yesterday morning in the Albert Spinning Mills, Parell, which was soon put out by the employés of the mill. The damage is estimated at Rs. 75.

THE FAIR AT BRIMHA KHAIR.—From a report submitted to Government by Lieutenant Colonel J. Black, Political Agent Mahee Kanta, we see that the fair at Brimha Khair, talooka Edur, was held between the 21st February and 6th March 1872. The value of the goods brought for sale this year was estimated at Rs. 66,204-12-0, against Rs. 67,389-15-1 last year, or, Rs. 1,185-3-1 less. There was, however, an increase in the amount sold, which was Rs. 42,095-5-0, against Rs. 37,767-7-0, or Rs. 4,328-4-5 more. The value of goods carried away unsold was Rs. 24,149-7-0, or, Rs. 5,513-7-6 less than last year, when the same amounted to Rs. 29,622-14-6.

MRS. WALSH'S CHIMNEY AGAIN.—This celebrated chimney got up another sensation last night. The neighbours were stirred to enquiry by a smoky atmosphere beyond the common, and on looking for the source, in which enquiry their experience directed them, but too well, they found that her flue was all ablaze. We have not heard that the fire-engines were sent for, but there was a goodly concourse of spectators watching the result, which happily ended in a mere pyrotechnic display, much to the, at first annoyance, then alarm, and finally entertainment of the neighbours and other spectators. We are happy to say there was no loss of life or property.

AN INCIDENT OF THE MOHURRUM.—Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate of Police, yesterday attended the Jamsetjee Hospital, and took the following deposition of a man named Sutwajee Joteeba, a tailor:—"I am a tailor, and live in New Nagpada. I know the man, Sitaram Wittoo, who is now standing before me. One night towards the close of the last Mohurrum holidays between 8 and 9 o'clock, whilst one Sashia Venkatesh and I were engaged in sewing on a platform attached to my verandah, Sitaram came up and gave me two blows on my head with a stick. I immediately fell down insensible, and did not come to myself until the following morning, when I found myself in this hospital. He had been on bad terms with me." The prisoner was placed before the magistrate on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt, and was remanded to jail, pending the recovery of the deponent.

UNLAWFUL DETENTION OF A FEMALE CHILD.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Babajee Sevajee and Kassee, woman, were placed at the bar; the former charged with unlawfully taking away, and the latter with unlawfully detaining a female child, under the age of fourteen years. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge. The first prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor in the House of Correction, and to pay, in addition, a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, to be further imprisoned for a period of two months. The second prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, suitable to her sex, in the Common Jail, and to pay, in addition, a fine of Rs. 100, in default of payment of the fine, to be imprisoned for a further period of two months. Prisoners were also directed to pay the sum of Rs. 50 each as costs to the prosecutor.

THE LATE ALLEGED ASSAULT IN THE HIGH COURT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr. B. G. Mous, a stamp vendor in the High Court, was charged with committing an assault against the person of Mr. Cursetjee Hormusjee, a clerk in the office of Mr. C. Tyabjee, solicitor. The complainant said that on Monday the 5th March, about 10-30 A.M., he went to the High Court, where he met the defendant, who asked him for payment of stamps purchased the previous day. Complainant told him he had already paid him, whereupon the defendant used abusive language, took away his cap and turban, and gave him a blow on his face and neck. After two or three witnesses were called, who corroborated in material points the testimony of the complainant, the defendant was adjudged guilty, and fined ten rupees. Defendant then applied to the magistrate to order complainant to pay him the money for stamps; but Mr. Dossabhoy referred him to the Small Causes Court. Mr. Cumroodeen appeared for the complainant; the defendant in person.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 2nd April, was 425, being 16 less than in the preceding week, 92 more than the total of the week ending 4th April 1871, and 72 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 234 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified here.)	Total reported births in the week exclusive of still-born.
Colaba	19,161	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	10	3
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	2	3	...	3	3	1	...	15	10
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	5
Market	75,402	2	8	...	2	...	1	3	22	16
Mandwee	41,152	6	7	...	6	1	1	...	35	16
Chuckla	41,442	8	9	...	1	...	...	...	24	15
Gomburkharee	63,020	7	13	...	3	2	6	1	43	14
Dongree	60,259	3	13	...	1	1	4	...	26	8
Dhobeetalao	71,795	2	10	1	4	1	2	...	33	14
Phunuswaree	22,529	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	7	2
Bhooleshwur	50,282	7	7	...	1	...	...	...	20	7
Kharatalao	23,454	4	8	...	...	1	...	...	22	11
Koombarwara	23,085	6	3	...	...	...	1	...	15	13
Khetwaree	29,177	...	7	...	1	1	...	...	12	12
Girgaum	21,505	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	13	10
Chaopatee	6,184	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Mahaluxmee	9,144	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	4
Mazagon	21,784	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	11	3
Tarwaree	9,462	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Kamatheepoora	81,675	16	16	...	4	7	4	...	62	26
Parel	7,002	4	2	...	...	1	...	1	10	12
Seoree	5,042	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	5
Seo	12,078	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	7	8
Mahim	19,459	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	7
Worlee	10,211	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	7
Harbour	32,582	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	3	1	...	1	2	4	...	15	...
Bombay	816,562	85	127	1	34	24	31	5	425	234
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		51	104	5	31	52	40	6	353	99

The following statement shows the number of deaths on the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dig. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (inc. dis. not specified here).	Total Reported Births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	5	4	...	1	...	1	...	17	4
Brahmin	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	11	3
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Bhatia	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	7	3
Hindoo of other Caste.	41	67	1	14	8	14	3	200	123
Hindoo out-caste	4	7	...	1	3	3	...	21	15
Mussulman	24	33	...	7	6	7	2	116	51
Parsee	...	5	...	4	3	3	...	20	25
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Native-Christian	6	4	...	1	1	1	...	20	7
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	1
Negro-African	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	85	107	1	34	24	31	5	425	234
Corresponding week 1871	48	104	3	27	40	31	10	333	204

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, we learn, will leave Bombay for Mahableshwur to-morrow.

THE BOMBAY MAYO MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE.

THE following gentlemen having been requested by His Excellency the Governor to form themselves into a committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for a memorial in Bombay to the late Earl of Mayo:—

The Hon. S. Mansfield; The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs; The Hon. A. D. Sassoon; The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I.; The Hon. Munguldas Nuthubhai, C. S. I.; The Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; The Hon. Appa Sahib Koorundwarkar; The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft; The Hon. J. A. Forbes; C. Gonne, Esq.; D. Graham, Esq; Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.; Captain Robinson; Narayen Vasudeowjee, Esq.; Dr. Bhau Daji; Kessowjee Naik, Esq, and G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq., Honorary Secretary,—

A meeting was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 4th April 1872, at 5 P.M., when the following resolutions were passed:—

"That the Honorary Secretary be requested to communicate with the senior civilian and superior military officers in each station, and the Political officers of the Presidency, requesting them to take such measures in their respective stations and districts as they think advisable for the above purpose."

"That the Bank of Bombay, Limited, be requested to act as Treasurers to the Fund and receive subscriptions."

"That the following gentlemen be requested to join the Committee:—M. Balfour, Esq.; J. Moir, Esq.; R. Campbell, Esq.; H. H. Ali Shah; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.; Sorabjee Sapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.; Vinayekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esq.; Venayek Vasudeo, Esq.; Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq.; Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.; Dhurumseybhoy Poonjabhoy, Esq.; Dwarkadas Vassonjee, Esq.; Lukhmidas Khimjee, Esq; Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., C. S I.; Vurjeevundas Mahadowdas, Esq.; Hajee Zanal Abadeen Shirazee, Esq.; Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.; Hormusjee Ardasir Wadia, Esq.; Nana Morojee, Esq.; Moorarjee Goculdas, Esq."

The meeting was then adjourned until the 9th of April at 5-30 P.M.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE IONIA, from the Tyne to Bombay, was stranded on the 13th instant near Ferrol.

THE S.S. WELLESLEY, 737 tons, Captain J. S. Caines, sailed yesterday for Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 6,274 bales cotton and 26 cwts. coffee.

THE SHIP MACEDON, 1,237 tons, Captain R. Jones, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (November 15th) with a cargo of 1,829 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Stenhouse & Co.

THE S.S. BIVOUAC, 721 tons, Captain W. H. Beach, arrived yesterday from Cardiff (Feb. 19th), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 951 tons coals and 201 tons and 1 cwt. coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.

THE RABY CASTLE (s), from Newcastle for Bombay, is reported by telegraph from Malta as stranded off Pantellaria; rocks through the vessel's bottom; vessel full of water to engine-room; cargo discharging; a Government steamer has been telegraphed for to Syracuse to proceed to her assistance.

THE S.S. ISPAHAN.—A package of papers (receiving notes issued by James Brown and Sons, of 23, Bridge-street, Glasgow, and others) addressed to the Ispahan (s) with an oar and a compass, were found on the rocks of Lapalne, near Camaret, Feb. 28. Sundry notes, also dated "Glasgow, April, 1871," of supplies furnished by James Brown, Thomas Barclay, James Whyte, and marked "received on board Ispahan," have been picked up. Two bodies were found Mar. 2, one at Corseu, apparently that of an English shipmaster, having very red hair, and a gold watch on his person, marked "Henry Samuel, 10 Paradise-street, Liverpool, No. 2,000;" the other body at sea, and taken to Camaret; it is stated that a boat and a rudder-wheel, supposed from a large vessel, were picked up at the Ile de Sein about March 2.—[The Ispahan (s), from the Persian Gulf for Dunkirk, sailed from Malta Feb. 14.]

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water Time (H. M.)	High Water Height (FT. IN.)	April.		Low Water Time (H. M.)	Low Water Height (FT. IN.)
9 40 m	4 2	Friday	5	3 42 m	4 3
10 8 a	6 0			3 46 a	5 5
10 30 m	5 2	Saturday	6	4 24 m	5 6
10 43 a	6 4			4 32 a	5 11
11 10 m	5 11	Sunday	7	5 0 m	6 4
11 18 a	6 6			5 11 a	5 11
11 47 m	5 8	Monday	8	5 33 m	7 1
11 49 a	6 5			5 49 a	5 9
0 23 a	6 9	Tuesday	9	6 3 m	7 6
...	...			6 2 a	5 3
0 21 m	5 11	Wednesday	10	6 37 m	7 6
1 1 a	6 7			7 0 a	4 7
0 49 m	5 8	Thursday	11	7 8 m	7 1
1 37 a	5 11			7 34 a	3 7

New Moon—8th, 5h. 22m. a.m.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY APPROACH TO COLABA.

AGENT'S DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY, 12th March.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to Government Resolution No. 222, of the 24th ultimo, on the subject of the proposals for the completion of the Baroda Railway to Colaba, I have now the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, copies of the papers noted in the margin, comprising a report with plans and estimates from the Chief Resident Engineer, and a report from the Traffic Manager.

2 I must in the first place express my regret to find Government still reluctant to bring this long pending question to a conclusion by accepting the arrangements recommended in my letter No. 413 of 22nd January last. You will pardon my saying that I fail to see a sufficient reply, adverting to para. 2 of your letter of the 3rd February, to the objections submitted by the Chief Resident Engineer and myself, "on general grounds to the proposals to lower the line in front of the Esplanade, and to the provision of an over-bridge at Church Gate." You seem content to remark that "it is unnecessary to follow the arguments on the general question, which are the same to all intents and purposes as those urged for years past by the advocates of the Colaba line," and you indulge in the observation, that "under any circumstances the railway across the Esplanade must be a great nuisance." Such a way of meeting arguments adduced against your view has certainly the merit of simplicity, but will scarcely contribute to a settlement of the matter at issue.

3. I would take the liberty of reminding you that, if it had not been for the Baroda Company, the probability is that the reclamation, which since 1867 has been carried out in Back Bay, would never have been done, and that the arguments on the general question, to which you allude, have been found of sufficient force to induce the Secretary of State repeatedly to press the Bombay Government to expedite the completion of the Baroda Railway to Colaba, which the Bombay Government has been pleased continually to devise arrangements for deferring. After the time and correspondence which has passed, it is disappointing to have, in 1872, to encounter a proposition for a sunken line, contingent upon the accomplishment, in three years or more, of a large area of additional, costly, and in our respectful opinion, uncalled for reclamation in Back Bay. The Directors of the Baroda Company, in accepting the Gun Carriage site, two years ago, gave ample evidence of their wish to meet the Bombay Government in a conciliatory spirit, with the view to the early completion of their undertaking, and it is with concern that we now perceive the Bombay Government inclined to further delay, combined with most objectionable works and arrangements, and outlay incurred without necessity.

4. You are correct in the observation in para. 3 of your letter, that the over-bridge at Church Gate would be objectionable and unsightly if the line below is not sunk, and I beg on behalf of the Company respectfully to adhere to the view that neither the sunk line nor the over-bridge are on the merits of the case, and for the reasons given in my letter No. 413 of 1872, requisite, and that it is preferable to have both the railway and the crossing on the level of the reclamation. Your idea of a level crossing on the sunk line, with approaches on inclines in cutting, would probably be, of all, the most awkward arrangement.

5. Adverting to your criticisms on our estimates, I would refer you to the observations in reply, contained in the annexed report from the Chief Resident Engineer, and to the comparison of cost between the Government plan and that of the Railway Company prepared by him. Without repeating his figures or arguments, I submit that he shows conclusively that the estimates forwarded with our previous report were extremely moderate, and if open to be challenged at all it would be on the ground that they were low rather than high; that your suggestion of a mound with an iron fence at the top is not nearly so suitable either for the plan of Government or for that of the Railway Company, for it would apply to both, as the neat and ornamental iron railing recommended by us; that you are under a misapprehension in your remarks about excavation and piping in paragraph 7 of your letter; that the design proposed by us for the over-bridge, combined with the station, on the sunk line at Church Gate, was not "extravagant," but was a moderate design for a bridge and station in the position, and was in accordance with a suggestion of Government; that the extra width of land across the reclamation which the sunk line, especially if a mound be added, would occupy, should not be ignored; and that on further examination the objections to the sunk line and over-bridge at Church Gate increase rather than diminish.

6. With respect to the first clause of para. 10 of your letter, I cannot too strongly protest against any arrangement which delays the completion of our permanent railway to Colaba for three seasons or more; and it is extraordinary that such an idea, after a controversy which has lasted for years, should still be entertained by Government. To keep the existing temporary line open while the sunk line is in progress, will, as stated by the Chief Resident Engineer, involve expenditure in excess of the present estimate. As regards the second clause of para. 10, I would refer you to the explanation given in para. 19 of the report of the Chief Resident Engineer. The difference of opinion between Mr. Mathew and myself assumed by you does not exist. We only desire to lay two lines of rails which will no doubt suffice for some time, but it is nevertheless under the circumstances desirable to have the Cooperage over-bridge of the same underwidth as our other bridges south of Bellasis Road. Adverting to clause 3 the drainage of the subway is likely to be a far more difficult and costly affair than you imagine. And with respect to clause 4, the sidings would give but limited "facility of access" to the Cotton Green and Apollo Reclamation, if they are laid out according to your sketch with curves too sharp for our goods engines.

7. With reference to para. 11 of your letter, the design for Church Gate passenger station is herewith forwarded, the estimate accompanied my No. 413 of 1872. And with respect to the headway at the over-bridge I do not quite gather what the view of Government is, as there is a discrepancy between para. 11 of your letter and para. 4 of the resolution, but I can hardly conceive that Government, after having authorized a headway of 16 at all the other bridges on the line, really mean to render that nugatory, by insisting upon reducing the headway to 14' 6" in Back Bay, and I believe I am correct in interpreting the standard Indian gauge for height and width of over-bridges to mean practically the standard minimum dimensions.

8. With respect to para. 12 of your letter, I represented in para. 11 of my No. 413 of 1872, that if the G. I. P. cotton, as well as our own, is to come to Colaba, and our Stores Landing Depôt is to be transferred there, we shall eventually want not less accommodation than that given on our plan. But you summarily advise Government that the arrangement shown on our plan "should on no account be sanctioned." I submit that this proceeding on your part is premature, and from the appended copy of a letter from the Traffic Manager, you will see that his views agree with those of the Chief Resident Engineer and myself. I think it must be obvious that the whole of the shunting of the cotton waggons, as well as the passenger trains, cannot be worked on two main lines only, and that the best practical disposition is to put the passenger station on a small branch off the main line, and to lay down two or three sidings on the land in Back Bay, south of the Cooperage, which is being reclaimed for railway purposes. We shall have to run some passenger trains from and to Colaba, and I can assure Government that I am not asking for more accommodation than to the best of our judgment will be necessary.

9 Taking next the resolution itself. I submit, with regard to paras 1, 2, and 4, that the difference in cost against the scheme of Government will really be much greater than is supposed by you, and not less than 3¾ lakhs; that the scheme of Government comprises works uncalled for, unsatisfactory in themselves, and not worth the extra outlay involved; and that the plan of the Railway Company is that which best serves, adopting the language of the resolution, "the interests of the general community, and secures that the railway shall traverse the western verge of the Esplanade in a manner as little objectionable as possible." As evidence in favour of the plan of the Railway Company from an officer well qualified to judge, I append a copy of a letter addressed on the 24th ultimo by the Acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay to the Clerk to the Bench of Justices, which has appeared in the public papers, and from which it will be gathered that Mr. Hope considers the proposal to carry the line on the existing level, and to dispense with an over-bridge at Church Gate, to be the more suitable, provided the trains be regulated as contemplated by me.

With reference to paragraph 3, the sunk line will but imperfectly conceal trains, and the easier gradient of a road over-bridge is about the sole advantage which attaches to the sunk line, as a set-off against its numerous great drawbacks.

As regards para. 5, we have not proposed to lay more than two lines of rails.

And with respect to para. 6 we claim, under our contract, such land as is necessary for the requirements of the traffic at Colaba, and we do not ask for more.

10. I would still respectfully solicit that Government will be pleased to approve the arrangements for the completion of the Baroda Railway to Colaba, recommended in my letter No 413 of 1872.

11. In conclusion I would beg with all deference to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the opinion we entertain on the subject of the extra reclamation, at a cost of about 10 lakhs (£100,000) which it is proposed to carry out in Back Bay, between Sonapore and Colaba. I feel myself justified in so doing, because the sunk line of railway which Government desire is contingent upon that reclamation. We deem that so large an expenditure, on extra and almost entirely unreproductive reclamation in Back Bay, is on the merits of the case to be deprecated, and that for the smaller outlay of about 2½ lakhs (£25,000) all the reclamation for which any need for some time exists, that is, a limited area to round off the angle by the Sonapore drain, could be completed. The present breakwater could then be utilised for most of the distance from the Marine Lines Station to Colaba, and there would be ample space, both for an excellent outside ride and drive, for the railway on the level, and for the inner road, as was decided by Government in 1867. The Chief Resident Engineer has at my request shown this on the plan forwarded herewith. He also points out that if we take all this reclamation into consideration with the Government plan for the sunk line, and with the alternative plan recommended by the Railway Company, as may fairly be done, the cost of the whole Government scheme, including 10 lakhs for the extra reclamation, amounts to Rs. 21,57,137 as compared with the cost of the Railway Company's scheme, including 2½ lakhs for extra reclamation, which becomes Rs. 11,24,104. I apprehend that the 10 lakhs which Government propose to spend on this reclamation will be drawn in some manner out of the money available for public works in the Presidency, or in Bombay, and I would put it to His Excellency the Governor in Council whether enough reclamation for many years to come has not already been accomplished in Bombay, and whether there are not, in Bombay and the Presidency, many more urgent public works to which any money available might, with greater propriety, be devoted.—

I have, &c,

C. CURREY, Agent,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the members of this Association, to which the public had free admission, was held on Wednesday evening last at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dr. Bhau Daji in the chair. The proceedings of the last meeting having been read and confirmed,

The Chairman, in introducing Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, said he had no doubt, from the known reputation and learning of the lecturer, that they would hear a discourse instructive as well as eloquent, and he, therefore, hoped they would all listen with great attention.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson who, in stepping on the platform, was loudly cheered, thanked the members for enrolling him as one of their body. Before commencing to read his paper "On the necessity of increased action on the part of the Branch Association," the learned Serjeant asked permission to make a few preliminary remarks. Soon after he became a member of the Branch Association, his attention was called to a supposed bye-law or regulation that obliged the members to submit their thoughts in writing, before delivery, to the managing committee. Having searched in vain for it, he really believed in its existence, and believing in its existence as well as in its bad policy, set earnestly to work to demolish it, if he could. He found, however, in the margin of his manuscript returned to him, that it was all a delusion; that no such rule or regulation exists at all, or did ever exist. He had the pleasing task, therefore, of congratulating the members on the great privileges they possessed. He rejoiced at this because it was here where the rising generation, or to use a fashionable phrase "Young India," was to be schooled in his new calling of freeman; where he was to acquire the rudiments of political philosophy and a knowledge of that constitution which has made England what she is; where he could acquire the art of public speaking; &c. Turning to another point, what are the aims and objects of the Branch Association, the learned Serjeant said they were described to be—(1) That the Bombay Branch is to act as collector to the parent association in London; and (2) That it was to act generally as the "agents" of the Association. He disapproved of the rule; for he could not understand of what use any association could be, which had only such crippled and mechanical, if not servile, functions. To another point. He found in the correspondence a broad hint that the liberality of the Branch had fallen short of the expectations of their principals. This was remarkably modest, for between May 1869 and March 1871, the Branch had remitted no less a sum than Rs. 15,000, and no account had been rendered of it. No doubt every pie so remitted had been spent, and well spent, although it has not yet been accounted for; but the heads of the parent association, he thought, would do well to remember that there were many who regarded the silent or irresponsible system as very discouraging. Changing his note for one more pleasing, because less discouraging, the learned Serjeant said it appeared from a letter of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee to Mr. Perozshah Mehta that this branch was admittedly the centre of a system of its own; and it appeared to him that, whilst they left the parent association to fulfil its own mission in London, they should here attend to local matters, to all that relates to the well-being of our city and presidency; that they should make use themselves of what they get and supply others only out of the superabundance of their stores. In other words, they should find out what social and political evils exist here and remedy them if they could. To those who might say there was already such an association in Bombay, his answer would be, the more the better. There was no danger of conflict between them, for their interests were the same. Having pointed out some things they ought not to do, the learned Serjeant went on to tell them, what things they ought to do, and to what new works their improved and enlarged machinery ought to be applied. For that purpose he had selected three out of a large store of public grievances, and these three he used only as illustrations of the proposition with which he set out, namely, "the necessity of increased action on the part of the Bombay Branch Association." The first of these related to the state of the poor in Bombay and a system of Poor Law for it. He asserted that there exists not a city—the present city of Paris excepted—where there is more poverty, and wretchedness arising from poverty, than there is in Bombay. Out of a population of 600,000 (under the late census,) the poor of Bombay may be estimated, at a rough guess, at 20,000. As a remedy he suggested a Poor Law, the punchayet to be constituted into a *quasi* board of guardians. Should it be necessary to have a Poor Law Commissioner, his salary would be moderate, and he would be, almost of necessity, a native. The second grievance was that which called for the introduction of a Sumptuary Law against the embarrassment and distress brought about by the improvident entertainments at marriages, moonj ceremonies, and the like. There was scarcely a family in Bombay, or even in the presidency, that had not suffered, or was not at this moment suffering, more or less, from debts contracted on such occasions. The only way to get rid of this evil was to introduce sumptuary laws—the English Statute Law, with such modifications as the difference in circumstances required. For instance, instead of directing its prohibitory and penal clauses against slashed doublets, velvet vests, brass buttons and the like, it should level them against the number of retainers, the expenses at marriage and moonj feasts, &c. The last head of the learned Serjeant's discourse was Law Reform, not professional, but social—such as affected the comforts of the million. There are a number of fellows in Bombay whom the natives facetiously enough call "Liars," probably a corruption of the word lawyer or man of law, who in England would be known by the name of "Hedge Lawyer." The Bombay "liar" lives by his wits, not as he would, but as he can. He has a home, sometimes more than one; but he prefers that of a "pitta-walla;" for not to mention other advantages, it serves him for an office as well as a boozing ken, where he is the acknowledged Oracle of the Law! But it is in conveyancing that this "gent" excels the most; for by a process or precedent, peculiarly his own, the real proprietor is not only divested of his property, but it becomes, in the twinkling of an eye, the property of the conveyancer himself, his heirs, and assigns too. After speaking at further length of the practices of these "two-legged cobras," the "most pernicious vermin that infest society," the lecturer wished

> "Oh that such companions thou'dst unfold,
> And put in every honest hand a whip
> To lash the rascals naked through the world."

The remedy for the evil is plain and simple—introduce the imperial Act called "The Attorneys' and Solicitors' Act," with the exception of two or three clauses. This remedy was a complete one, and the lecturer felt sure that, within three years of its coming into operation, not one of the class would be left. Having briefly run over the three heads of public grievances, the lecturer, in order to show by what has been done by others what may be done by this Branch, surveyed the principal work done by the Bombay Association as described in the proceedings of its third annual general meeting, which he recommended to his friends for study and imitation. (The delivery of the lecture was frequently interrupted by applause.)

The Chairman said the best thanks of the meeting were due to Mr. Serjeant Atkinson. The subjects treated of were so varied, large, and important, that he suggested a discussion of them should be deferred for a future meeting. He had to apologise for omitting to welcome their friend Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee (who was present at the meeting), whose disinterested exertions for many years deserved their highest thanks and the expression of gratitude on their part.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, with the permission of the Chairman, gave explanations in reference to some of the remarks made in the lecture. With regard to the bye-law for supervising the papers read before the Association, he said it was intended only to check unnecessary personal abuse, and that the council of the Association as a rule allowed the freest scope possible, their motto being measures, not men. Again, the parent association had no intention to impose the least restriction on the action of the Bombay Branch, which might act independently in the representation of local grievances. As to the non-acknowledgment of subscriptions remitted, it was explained that the accounts had been left in some disorder by the late secretary; the whole had now been systematically arranged; and the account-books of the Association might challenge comparison with those of any mercantile firm. Mr. Dadabhoy took this opportunity of thanking the Rao and the Princes of Cutch for their hospitality to him during his late visit, and for the handsome assistance they had rendered the Association.

The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the Rao and the Princes of Cutch, and another to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, which were duly carried. The meeting then broke up.

THE PARSEE LUNATIC FROM NEW YORK.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley gave judgment yesterday in the matter of Bomonjee Byramjee Colah, a lunatic, on the application made on Monday last for the appointment of a committee of his person. The proceedings have been reported at length in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 25th March and 2nd instant. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for Heerabaee and Framjee Dosabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, the wife and father-in-law of the lunatic. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for Pestonjee Byramjee and Cowasjee Byramjee Colah, the lunatic's brothers.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in delivering judgment, stated the nature of the application; and in order to enable the Court to state clearly the grounds on which it proposed to dispose of the application, briefly recapitulated the facts (already published by us) connected with the arrival of the lunatic in Bombay. There could be no question, his Lordship said, as to the jurisdiction of the Court, which it derived from the amended Letters Patent, the Charter, and Act 34 of 1858; and it had full power to make the order which it was asked to make in the present case. Having received and considered the evidence adduced before him, his Lordship had reported that Bomonjee Byramjee Colah is of unsound mind, and is incapable of managing himself and his affairs. No motion had been made to set aside the finding, which therefore remained on the record. On perusing the learned judgment of Chief Justice Daley, given in the Court of Common Pleas in New York, it appeared to his Lordship that the learned judge was under the erroneous impression that there was a good lunatic asylum at Bombay; and he provided by his order that, on being brought to Bombay by Major Constable, he (Bomonjee) was to be handed over to the superintendent of the asylum. Now, the evidence given on the subject of the asylum shewed clearly that it would be highly inadvisable to consign this unfortunate man within the four walls of this asylum. (Reads from the evidence of Dr. Sylvester, Dr. Shepherd, and Major Constable, already published by us.) This account of the asylum corresponded with the views regarding it expressed on the 5th April last by His Excellency the Governor when speaking on the subject of the Provincial Budget. (Reads.) That being the present state of the Bombay asylum, it was quite evident this Court would not consign the lunatic within the four walls of it. It appeared that there are considerable assets belonging to the lunatic, over two lacs of rupees, in the hands of an officer of the Court at New York. The question that remained for consideration was, who should be the committee or committees of the lunatic's person? The principle on which the Courts acted was clearly stated in Phillips on the Practice in Lunacy, page 279. Now, it was objected on behalf of the lunatic's brothers, that his wife, Heerabee, was not a proper person to whose custody, jointly or singly, the lunatic should be entrusted. It could not be denied that she would watch over her husband better than a parent could; she was not a "child wife," as one saw sometimes in this country; she was about twenty years of age, with two children; and his Lordship had no doubt of her power to watch properly over her husband. She was said to be educated, able to read and write Gujerathi, and her signature appeared to be in better handwriting than that of either of the learned gentlemen who appeared in the case. (A laugh.) His Lordship said he would, therefore, follow the practice which was adopted by Lord Eldon in *ex-parte* LeHeup; and appoint Heerabaee a committee of the lunatic's person jointly with Dr. Dosabhoy Bejonjee, unless she preferred the other medical gentleman named, Dr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Badhurjee. The duty cast upon Major Constable by the Court of Common Pleas at New York was a most delicate and responsible one; and so far as his Lordship had an opportunity of judging from the report and from the whole of the proceedings, it afforded him much pleasure in stating that he believed such trust had been faithfully and honourably executed; and his Lordship had no doubt that the lunatic's wife and children would ever owe a debt of gratitude to him for having, from motives of humanity, undertaken the charge of this friendless stranger in New York. Through the instrumentality of the British Consul and others a portion of the assets were recovered from a hotel-keeper in that city, and the whole would have been brought here ere this but for the officious interference of the brothers. His Lordship could not regard with approval the protest they made in the Court at New York to the application of the lunatic's father-in-law to be allowed to bring him and the assets to Bombay. But for their interference a great saving of expense might have been made to the estate of the lunatic. It was stated that there was litigation between the lunatic and his brothers before he left Bombay; and their conduct should not, therefore, be lost sight of in the appointment of the committee. The conduct of Heerabaee and her father had been most praiseworthy, and it was in consequence of the latter's going to New York that the lunatic had been safely restored to his native place. The Court, therefore, ordered that Heerabaee and Dr. Dosabhoy Bejonjee be appointed a committee of the lunatic's person. The brothers should pay their own costs: the costs of Heerabaee and her father should be paid out of the estate.

Mr. Latham said the lady would prefer Dr. Dosabhoy Bejonjee to the other medical gentleman named.

The Judge said he need scarcely add that Major Constable would have every facility in obtaining the documents necessary to shew that he had faithfully discharged his trust.

A CONSIGNMENT DISPUTE.

HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE TOUCHE *v.* KHOJA ISMAIL JETHA.

A short cause, in which the above were the parties, was heard yesterday in the High Court before Sir Charles Sargent. Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Latham for the defendant. The facts as put forth for the plaintiff were that the defendant had in 1868 shipped three consignments of cotton and clothes to England. He expected a surplus upon each of the consignments, and he went to the plaintiff and borrowed Rs. 5,000 against this expected surplus; and it was further said that this was not an ordinary case of consignee against a consignor, or of consignment through an agent who was responsible, but was purely a case of a loan against the surplus proceeds of consignments. It turned out that these proceeds were insufficient by Rs. 1,000, to pay the amount advanced, and the suit was for that amount, with interest at 9 per cent. from the filing of the plaint, making in all Rs 1,475.

Mr. Latham wished the case transferred to the long cause list and offered to pay the disputed sum into Court. A commission to inquire into certain charges in England was also demanded.

Mr. Marriott opposed the applications of Mr. Latham, and said the desire of the defendant was just to keep the plaintiff out of his money.

Mr. Latham spoke on behalf of the defendant the necessity of a commission being appointed, and said his client was simply claiming the natural right of every defendant. He was being sued for a balance of account, and what he insisted upon was that the items of this balance of account should be proved, and the sole object of the plaintiff appeared to be to escape from proving these items. The defendant had never seen a single bill, notwithstanding a previous order of the Court, and all he had seen was a list of particulars. The defendant did not wish to keep the plaintiff out of his money through stubbornness, but he merely wished, as a matter of principle, to get certain charges of warehousing, &c., thoroughly inquired into by a competent commission.

The Court ultimately exacted from the defendant Rs. 2,000 as cost of the case, and the amount of principal and interest claimed, to be paid into Court, and granted the commission and permission to take the case to the long cause list—the commission to be returnable in four months, and the case to be heard as soon as possible as a long cause.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Opium Agent, Benares Division, reports a very favourable season.

THE Telegraph Office was opened at Mussoorie for the season on Tuesday.

DURING the month of January last the total number of deaths in the Punjab was 26,179 in a population of 95,06,249, or at the rate of 18 per 1,000 per annum. Small-pox caused 1,521 deaths and fevers 15,146. There were only fourteen deaths from snake-bites and wild animals.

RAIN AT CALCUTTA.—A little before six o'clock yesterday morning a pretty sharp squall came up over Calcutta and ended in a rather copious downfall of rain; the change from the heat of the past month was very grateful. The atmosphere is now cool and pleasant, but we have not much hope of its continuance for any length of time.—*Daily Examiner.*

MILITARY CONVICTS.—The Dalhousie, which left this the other day for Bombay, took down to the House of Correction on a term of 2½ years, Alfred Harrington, a private in the 66th Foot, who has been convicted by a court martial of gross insubordination and other offences. Harrington is the man who was concerned with two others in the Muggur Peer Murder case last year. Another young soldier of the 66th was also taken down, consigned to the House of Correction for two years.—*Scindian*, March 30.

MR. M. H. COURT.—The native gentry of Allahabad met yesterday in the Khoosroo Bagh to bid farewell to M. H. Court, Esq., C. S. I., Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, who is held in great esteem by them. The natives at first wished to present him with a testimonial acknowledging the kindness and consideration they invariably met at his hands. This, however, was refused by Mr. Court as being against Government orders; they therefore invited him to give them the satisfaction of seeing him once more to their heart's content, to which he agreed, and met them by appointment in the place, and spent nearly an hour in holding familiar conversations with all his old acquaintances and friends present. All felt more than they could express in offering their good wishes to him, and he was overpowered by his feelings in the attempt to return his acknowledgments to them. Mr. Rust, the photographer, took advantage of this opportunity and obtained permission to photograph the scene. No doubt it will command a large sale amongst the natives.—*Pioneer*, April 3.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

WE learn on good authority that the Munipore Contingent did not retire altogether from the field in February last, but owing to great sickness, mortality, and want of supplies, made a retrograde movement, and encamped about 35 miles from the capital, when, having relieved the sick and re-organized cooly carriage, it obtained supplies, and again advanced to Seeboo, resuming its former advantageous position, about 30 miles east of Poiboi's villages; and it was on its final retirement, when Brigadier-General Bourchier withdrew from the country, that it had the good luck to come across Kamhow's force,—which, taking advantage of the prostration of the Looshais, was carrying off the inhabitants of two whole villages, numbering 952 persons—with all their goods and chattels. These it released, making prisoners of 56 of the raiders, including their three Chiefs. It appears this party had previously attacked Damboom's village, which had fled leaving all their property behind, and that Damboom and his followers, 672 in number, have since sought the protection of the Rajah of Munipore, and settled in his territory, which affords pretty good evidence that Brigadier General Bourchier had effectively broken the power of the Looshais. We hear also that 110 Soomties slave subjects of Kamhow have just arrived in Munipore, which makes a total of 2,749 captives and refugees who have fled there for future peace and safety.—*Bengal Times.*

THE NUSSEERABAD CANTONMENT CASE.

THE following epitome of the further hearing appears in Wednesday's *Pioneer*:—

The "Nusseerabad Cantonment case" was continued by the examination of the remaining witnesses for the prosecution. Nothing particularly new was adduced by the principal occupants of the house; but Mr. Augier's evidence furnished a few humorous incidents. He was one of those irrepressible witnesses who would state everything at length and in his own way, and in the midst of his precise recital of all the incidents of the violence used, it turned out that, when he was being carried out of the house on a chair, he believed it was sufficient for his purpose to be carried no further than the verandah, and expressed a wish to descend there; but the soldiers seem to have exercised a little prerogative in the matter, and having got Mr. Augier into the chair, they said, according to this witness, "they would carry him a little further," and proceeded to lay his chair down on the high road, where the couch or sofa, which *pinched* Mr. Newman, was seen lying three days after its deposit there. Mr. Augier said that he had only returned from Calcutta on the 10th February, and that he had no knowledge of Mr. Newman ever having expressed an intention of leaving the bungalow. Mr. Durrant went through the same particulars of the dispossession and violence used, but when cross-examined by Mr. Howard could not "remember positively" in what language Captain Rudd gave the sweepers the order to enter and sweep the room, but thought it was English, though he was quite certain that Captain Rudd *did* order the sweepers in himself. This witness further admitted in cross-examination that the smoking of the soliders began before Captain Rudd returned to the house, and allowed that there were two *purdahs* separating the dining room, in which the soldiers smoked, from the drawing-room in which the ladies were sitting. He also admitted that Mr. Augier was in the habit of smoking, though none but the best cigars, and that the language used by Mr. Newman's party to the soldiers was "excited." Captain Murray, Executive Engineer, was called to prove a map of the Cantonment bungalows in Nusseerabad, and deposed to having examined the vacant bungalows on the 23rd February, and that he found some which could have been put in repair within a very short time. One in particular, No. 16, Captain Murray considered nearly as convenient as No. 8 for Captain Rudd's purposes, and that this bungalow could certainly have been made tenantable within one week, and further that it was amply large enough for an officer of Captain Rudd's standing. Captain Murray further testified to his having been the medium of a compromise offered to Mr. Newman, which included a money indemnity, and that this compromise was offered before criminal proceedings had been instituted, but it was refused for reasons that will appear in our detailed report. Colonel Miles, who was Brigade Major of Nusseerabad at the time of the offences alleged, was subjected to a long examination by the Government Advocate. His evidence, though tendered for the prosecution, showed such an evident tendency in favour of the defence, that the Government Advocate had to press him closely, over and over again, to get some admissions that might imply the knowledge by the officers connected with the Brigade of their having acted under Bombay regulations, which were not applicable to Ajmere, inasmuch as that station was not under the Bombay jurisdiction. Colonel Miles was also pressed hardly as to the authority conveyed by these regulations, whether they authorized the resort to ejectment for military purposes exceptin cases of extreme necessity; and prolonged fencing occurred with reference to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the distance of bungalow No. 16 from the barrack in which Captain Rudd's company were located. Full details of this important evidence will be found in our Law Report appearing in to-morrow's issue.

AFGHANISTAN.

14TH MARCH.—The Ameer desired Nazir Hoosain to write to Ameer Khan, telling him not to accept anything from the Peshawur magazine without payment, but at the same time to offer his thanks to the Commissioner for his kindness in telling him he might take what suited him without payment.

The Nazir sent for the son of Muddut Khan, who has gone with Ameer Khan to Peshawur, to tell him to write to his father that if he used any public money which he had taken for his private wants he would be severely punished on return.

15th.—A letter has been received from Mushhed, in Persia, which says that the Shah of Persia has given a decided answer about Seistan. His Majesty says that, since the British Government are in possession of several places belonging to Afghanistan, he was equally justified in holding Seistan which is in Persian territory. Further, he said that if the British authorities will give up all Afghanistan districts in their possession to the Ameer, he will think about restoring Seistan.

Strange rumours are prevailing in Cabul. Every one is talking about Seistan.

18th.—An arrival from Candahar says that "when General Pollock arrived at the boundary of Seistan, the Officer Commanding the Persian troops encamped there, sent a confidential Minister to the General to ask him as a favour not to proceed any further. He said he had been ordered by his Government to make the request. There are several other rumours afloat in Candahar on the subject, but they cannot be relied upon."—*Delhi Gazette.*

DEPUTATION TO LORD NORTHBROOK.

A DEPUTATION from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had an interview with Lord Northbrook at the War Office, on March 11. Sir T. Bazley, M.P., Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., Mr. Mundella, M.P., Mr. Dalglish, M.P., and other members of Parliament were present. Speeches were made by Sir T. Bazley, who explained that the deputation, notwithstanding its Lancashire character, represented the commercial interests of the whole country, and who urged that the railway and canal communications in India should be extended; by Mr. Hugh Mason, President of the Chamber, who presented a memorial congratulating the Viceroy upon his appointment, urging the development of the canals, roads, and rivers, and asking for a survey of the route to Western China, which had been already begun; by Mr. Pender, M P., who asked that the submarine telegraph companies might have fair play; and by Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., who hoped his lordship would encourage experiments that tended to improve the cultivation of cotton.

Lord Northbrook, in reply, said—Nothing could be more flattering to me personally than the memorial which has been presented, and the observations offered by the various speakers who have supported its claims. I can only say I feel most sincerely the great responsibilities of the office I have been called upon to undertake, and that it can only be by the kind support of those who believe I shall act according to the best of my ability that I can expect in any way to fulfil the expectations which have been so kindly expressed. It is quite clear, not only from the contents of the memorial, but from your remarks upon it, that the views upon Indian questions which the great cotton manufacturing country of England hold are by no means selfish in their nature. In fact, your propositions are intended to produce benefit, both moral and material, to India equally as to this country. There is not a word of yours which can draw forth a remark in the nature of criticising the Manchester views as selfish. You lay down broad principles of Indian administration, and it is quite clear that any course which, with justice to the people of India, encourages a very profitable trade between them and this country, can be no other than a beneficial course. The gentlemen present know so much about India that it would be impertinent in me to make any observations as to details. In fact, I may say at once that I have not yet had time to make myself acquainted with the present condition of the cotton trade between India and England, and I know there is much that is new. Changes are made very rapidly in India, and I am quite convinced that the little knowledge I possess of India, from my connection with the India Office some years ago, will require to be modified very much by what has taken place since that time. I am sure that the gentlemen connected with the Manchester trade are quite aware that India is a country where all the feelings of the natives must be most carefully considered. None of you would advise any course which would be inconsistent with the true interests, and even to some extent with the prejudices, of that people. I am very glad to hear that the quality of the cotton imported from India has improved of late years. That is a point to which great attention has been paid, not only in Manchester, but by the Government both here and in India, and it always appeared to me to be a vital point of the whole question of cotton exportation from India. It is very difficult to effect improvement, and it is very cheering that some, however trifling it may be, has taken place. I was speaking a day or two ago to Dr. Forbes Watson, who has paid great attention to the subject, and he gave me a very favourable view of the progress that has been made in the quality of the cotton grown in India, and the mode of its preparation for the home market. If any great improvement should be effected in this respect, it would be of immense value both to the people and Government, because a great increase in the production of cotton per acre would be at once taken up by the cultivators of India, who are a race by no means unable to appreciate the value of that sort of improvement. It would be an immense commercial advantage to both countries. As regards these various questions, I must ask you to be allowed simply to say they shall receive my most careful consideration, and that it will always be most agreeable to me to receive any suggestions or any expressions of opinion which those who are really conversant with the subject can give; more especially any suggestions relative to the information to be given to the native cultivator of cotton, as to the best manner in which cotton can be grown and prepared for the English market. I certainly hope that a successful, although friendly, competition may be established between the East and West with regard to the supply of cotton to England. I can give no opinion upon the question of a survey of the route to China, but when it comes before me I will recall the interest you express. I am afraid I must say very much the same of the telegraphs. That is a very complicated subject, and I understand a convention at Rome has been promoted on the subject. Of course, efficient telegraphic communication is now almost essential to the Government of India. I shall take care to look into the various telegraph lines with a desire to do what is right between them. All that has been said of the lamented nobleman, my predecessor, who lost his life while in the service of Her Majesty, is true. Lord Mayo paid the greatest attention to every branch of his administration, and had, what I have not, a personal knowledge of agricultural questions. In this I can only hope to follow in his steps, and I again repeat, that your kind support, and the expression of your confidence, many of you having known me in the House of Commons, will be a great support to me, and it will be my endeavour, as far as I can, to justify your confidence. (Cheers.)

THE MURDER OF LORD MAYO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I have been requested by persons to whom Lord Mayo's memory is very near and dear to ask you to make public a few facts which cannot be generally known in England, and upon which some misapprehension might exist in the absence of explanation. If I am wrong in giving way to their wishes I trust that an over-sensitive feeling of what is due to the memory of one of the kindest of men, the most zealous of public servants, and the most generous and considerate of superiors may not be regarded as a very heavy offence.

Considerable stress has been laid upon the circumstances of the journey which had such a melancholy ending, and, as its public objects are not generally known, it is feared by some of those who have the best right to be jealous of Lord Mayo's reputation that it might be supposed to have been undertaken for the sake of amusement merely. Nothing could be more unjust than such an impression, if it existed. Up to the moment of its sad termination it was, no doubt, a party of pleasure in every sense of the words. Lord Mayo liked to see people happy, and was well aware of the importance of giving a little relief from time to time to the discharge of the severe duties which are imposed upon every class of English people. It was, however, his habit to embellish and to cheer the discharge of duty without neglecting it, and assuredly it was not neglected on the occasion in question.

The object of the journey was to visit Burmah, the Andamans, and Orissa. In Burmah the Acting Chief Commissioner has been engaged since his appointment in the consideration of a great variety of questions of the utmost delicacy and importance, which have rendered it advisable, among other things, to introduce a bill, now under the consideration of the Legislative Council, for the reorganisation of the judicial system of the province. Lord Mayo's business in Burmah was to study these matters for himself, and to judge upon the spot of the propriety of the measures under consideration.

His business at the Andaman Islands was no less important. It would be difficult to imagine a more arduous or important task than that of the superintendent of the convict settlement there. He has almost unlimited power. He has great command of labour, and he has at his disposal forests, fisheries, and other resources of great importance. General Stewart has recently entered upon his task, and great hopes are entertained of his success. To visit the theatre of such an undertaking, to judge with his own eyes of the prospects of success in its various branches, to encourage and advise the person in charge of it, were just the sort of duties which could be done by Lord Mayo as they could be done by no one else. His immense experience of public works of all sorts, and in particular of the management of labour, singularly qualified him to judge of the probable results of whatever was in hand, and no one who has ever seen his hearty, cheerful appreciation of every form of vigorous action can doubt that his presence and advice would be an encouragement of inestimable importance to a man struggling with the difficulties of such an undertaking, receiving letters only at intervals of six weeks, and debarred altogether from all other society than that of a few official subordinates.

In Orissa, if he had been spared to visit it, Lord Mayo's presence would have been of the highest importance. You will, of course, recollect the famine. The only remedy for such catastrophes lies in irrigation works. The whole subject of the action of Government in regard to the construction of works for this purpose is, and for some time past has been, the subject of repeated and most anxious discussions. Those which took place at Simla upon the occasion of the Punjab Canal Bill last summer will be in your recollection, and hardly any administrative question is more delicate or difficult than whether the principles of that bill are suitable for the other provinces of the Empire. Upon this and some kindred subjects a visit by Lord Mayo to the place itself would, beyond all doubt, have thrown the greatest light.

I am sure you will forgive me if I add that the hardy, active, out-of-door habits of the late Viceroy were of singular importance to him in the government of the country. When he went out for a few days' sport he would usually bring home a set of observations which he could never have learnt from books or papers. On such occasions it was his practice to have in attendance such of the district officers as could be spared from their duties, and to learn from them, in conversation and on the spot, many matters which had the most important bearing on the actual transaction of business. His excursions, accompanied as he was by men well acquainted with the native languages, gave him constant opportunities of conversing with natives of every rank, from the highest to the lowest, and of acquiring all sorts of information about the habits, the feelings, and the wants of the people, and the character of the country. If it were proper to do so it would be easy to give specific illustrations in abundance of the benefit which he derived from this practical acquaintance with the position of people of all classes and in all parts of India in dealing with the immense variety of subjects which came officially before him. This, however, is a topic on which it would not be proper for me to speak. Perhaps I may have done wrong in saying anything at all, but it was impossible to keep silence when there was any reason to suppose that any words of mine could contribute, however little, to his honour.

J. FITZJAMES STEPHEN.

Calcutta, Feb. 16.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, March 15.)

A DISCUSSION in the House of Lords on the proposed application of the system of responsible government to the Cape of Good Hope, led to a statement by Lord Kimberley that the whole of the South African territories would shortly form one integral body under the Crown.

In the Commons, in reply to a question from Mr. Aytoun concerning our military forces in Japan, Lord Enfield promised to produce the papers on the subject if moved for. In reply to a question from Mr. Fowler, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, he stated that Mr. Caldwell, late Registrar-General of Hongkong, has not been employed by the Crown since his dismissal. On the Army Estimates being brought forward, a motion by Mr. Holms to reduce the vote for the army by 20,000 men was negatived, as was also a proposal by Mr. Muntz to reduce the number of men by 10,000. In a discussion on the Ballot Bill in committee, a motion by Mr. Torrens to cast the expenses of the candidates on the Imperial Treasury was negatived.

Her Majesty held a drawing-room on March 12 and a *levée* on March 14. The Queen is expected to leave London for Germany on March 23, and to stay till April 15.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been visiting in Paris during the past few days. On March 11 His Royal Highness was present in the French Assembly during a very stormy debate. He had an interview with M. Thiers.

The Duc d'Aumale has been nominated a general of division in the French Army.

Negotiations are being carried on in Paris between the Russian authorities and the chief of the Polish emigrants for a reconciliation. It is expected that the Russian Grand Duke Alexis will be created Viceroy of Poland.

News from Metz states that the inquiry into the conduct of Marshal Bazaine for capitulating has terminated, and that his policy is considered as highly criminal.

The death of Mazzini is announced; the event took place at Pisa on March 11.

The Pope is stated to have remarked that it is impossible for two authorities to exist simultaneously in Rome; but the departure of His Holiness has not yet taken place.

A great increase of brigandage is reported from Athens, and the city is described as being almost blockaded by them.

At a recent meeting of the Constitutional party in Madrid, an electoral committee was appointed, and Marshal Serrano, while eulogising the King, swore to support the dynasty.

The Erie "Ring" has been broken up, and a new board of directors formed who are favourable to English bondholders.

The reply of the American Government to the friendly communication of England has just been received by the British Cabinet, but it has not yet been made public.

The honour of knighthood has been conferred on Mr. John Goss, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral.

It is announced that Her Majesty intends to confer the dignity of a baronet upon Sir George Pollock.

Mr. Reginald Yorke has just been returned without opposition in the Conservative interest for East Gloucester. Lord Muncaster is the Conservative candidate for Westmoreland, and Mr. Wells has taken his seat for Wallingford in the same interest.

About £10,000 has been subscribed towards the preliminary fund for cutting an experimental drift-way under the English Channel.

The extraordinary charge against an attorney for libelling Lady Twiss has been brought to a sudden termination in consequence of her having left London. The defendant has been discharged.

Lord Northbrook has been entertained at a public banquet by the Mayor of Winchester, and at the Buckingham Palace Hotel by his political friends.

The Tichborne claimant still remains in Newgate, but it is believed that an application will be made to bail him on March 18. Further charges are reported as likely to be brought against him.

The total amount subscribed towards the Persian Famine Relief Fund in London has reached £14,000.

The Indian Finance Committee resumed its sitting on March 8. The Hon. Gerald C. Tallot, H. G. Bedford, Esq., Mr. W. Thornton, Mr. Juland Danvers, Mr. Seccombe, and General Pears have been under examination.

Notice has been given at the India Office of the distribution of the Abyssinian Donation Batta.

A deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has had an interview with Lord Northbrook, to urge upon his Lordship the importance of more fully developing the commercial resources of India.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Col. E. F. Smith, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. J. J. Eckford, Ben. S.C.; Cap. H. Holmes, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. G. W. Gibson, Bom. Ret.; Joseph Mazzini; Admiral Sir J. Scott; Lieut.-Gen. M. J. Slade, 50th Foot; H. R. Sneyd, late Ceylon C.S.; Maj. C. D. Coote; C. V. D'Arcy, J.P., late I.N.; Dr. Granville, F.R.S.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MAIL SERVICE.

(*Overland Mail.*)

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company has not shown itself very anxious to make use of the Suez Canal. We may expect, however, that before the end of the year steamers leaving Southampton fortnightly with Bombay passengers only will go through the Canal. Steamers in the alternate weeks, taking passengers for other ports as well as Bombay, will break the voyage as now at the Isthmus. The return passage will be, we assume, subject to a similar arrangement. It should be noted that any facility thus given to expedite the transit of mails from Bombay supports the demand of the Bombay public for a Tuesday mail-day instead of Monday. It will interest Bombay traders to learn that even now the change might be made without any alteration in the delivery in England. Almost invariably the Brindisi mail now reaches the General Post Office late on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning. In the former case mercantile letters lie unopened in City offices until Monday morning, and in the latter remain for twenty-four hours—until five o'clock on Monday morning—untouched in the mail bags at the General Post Office. This week's mail from India—a very heavy one—bearing the intelligence of the assassination of the Viceroy, arrived on Sunday morning, March 10. The bags (the editor's letter bag alone excepted) remained as a matter of course, it being Sunday, unopened till Monday at 5 A.M., when the sorting commenced. It was noon before all the despatches were delivered in the City. What Bombay agitators for a Tuesday mail should note is, that if the mail had left that port twenty-four hours later than it did, it would not have been delivered one hour later in England. The same remark applies nearly every week. The saving in time by the new route is rather more than was expected, but it is lost by the arrival on Sunday. We hinted, before the change took place, at a Tuesday morning mail from Bombay; we believe now that it might be made a Tuesday evening mail, and that almost always despatches would reach their destination here just as soon as if the steamer left Bombay, as it does now, on Monday evening.

APPOINTMENTS.

(*London Gazette*, March 15.)

INDIA OFFICE, 14TH MARCH.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Northbrook to be Governor-General of India.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Hobart to be Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, at Madras.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Mr. Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, March 15.)

WAR OFFICE, 15TH MARCH.

50th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Walter Forrestier Walker, K.C.B., from Colonel of the 94th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Marcus John Slade, deceased. Dated 8th March, 1872.

82nd Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-General William Samuel Newton to be Colonel, vice General the Honourable Thomas Ashburnham, C.B., deceased. Dated 4th March, 1872.

94th Regiment of Foot.

Major-General Henry Jervis to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Walter Forrestier Walker, K.C.B., transferred to the 50th Foot. Dated 8th March, 1872.

6th Dragoon Guards, Francis John Royds Bentley, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice Watkins, transferred to the 2nd Dragoons. Dated 16th March, 1872.

2nd Dragoons, Sub-Lieutenant Charles FitzGerald Watkins, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Dunnithorne, promoted. Dated 16th March, 1872.

12th Lancers, Edward Wentworth Fisher Holden Alleyne, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Lewis George Dive, retired. Dated 16th March, 1872.

13th Hussars, Sub-Lieutenant John Wilson, from the 87th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant A. C. Pole, promoted. Dated 16th March, 1872.

15th Hussars, Captain Gerald Walker retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 16th March, 1872.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Edmund Hill Wickham to be Second Captain, vice F. M. Smith, placed upon the Seconded List. Dated 1st March, 1872.

Coast Brigade of Royal Artillery, Serjeant-Major James Ritchie to be Lieutenant, by augmentation. Dated 1st April, 1872.

2nd Foot, Claude Maxwell MacDonald, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Lawson, promoted. Dated 16th March, 1872.

5th Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Thomas White, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice James Joseph McCarthy, M.D., appointed to the Staff. Dated 16th March 1872.

23rd Foot, Captain Alexander Spink Beaumont retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 16th March, 1872.

53rd Foot, Surgeon Philip Henry Eustace Cross, having completed twenty years' full-pay Service, to be Surgeon-Major, under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870. Dated 27th February, 1872.

73rd Foot, William Augustus Collings, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Maybury, retired. Dated 16th March, 1872.

97th Foot, Lieutenant FitzRoy McPherson, from 93rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major W. Banks, retired upon full-pay. Dated 16th March, 1872.

103rd Foot, Lieutenant Edmond George Powys Wood retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 16th March, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, Captain the Honourable Sydney Carr Glyn retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 16th March 1872.

Medical Department, Staff-Surgeon Donald Sinclair Smith, having completed twenty years' fullpay Service, to be Staff Surgeon Major, under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870. Dated 27th February, 1872.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Robert Arthur Elliott retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 5th February 1872.

Assistant-Surgeon James Joseph McCarthy, M. D, from the 5th Foot to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Thomas White, M.B., appointed to the 5th Foot. Dated 16th March, 1872.

BREVET.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Charles Owen, Bengal Commissariat Department, to have the honorary rank of Ensign. Dated 25th October, 1871.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 27th December 1870, viz.:—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Maister, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. Dated 26th February 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Carmichael Russell, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. Dated 11th March, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

Conductor B. D. Hayes, First Class Barrack Master, Umballa, to have the rank of Ensign on the Unattached List of the Bengal Army, dated 24th February, 1872, and not the honorary rank of Ensign as stated in the Gazette of 23rd February. 1872.

The exchange of Major Sheil, 66th Foot, with Major Hogge, 16th Foot to bear date the 30th instead of 31st October, 1871.

Deputy Purveyor James W. Sherman, has been permitted to commute his half-pay. Dated 4th March, 1872.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, March 15.)

ADMIRALTY, 9TH MARCH.

IN accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Arthur L. Clarkson has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, 12TH MARCH.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Sir David Deas, M.D., K.C.B., has this day been placed on the Retired List.

ADMIRALTY, 14TH MARCH.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 5th February, 1872—

Sub-Lieutenant Frank Russell Robinson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The remarkable remedial powers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil in the treatment of Infantile Wasting have been the subject of favourable comment from numerous medical men. Amongst these, Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, observes—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of mesenteric and pulmonary tubercle, and in the atrophic diseases of children. Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

AN UNFORTUNATE INDIAN STUDENT.

AT the meeting of the Lambeth Guardians on March 13, it was reported by the medical officer that a Hindoo gentleman, named Lal Mitra, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, had been brought to the workhouse in an insane state. It appeared that the unfortunate gentleman was studying for a physician, but that intense study had deranged his mind. He was possessed of immense property in India, but had no friends in England. It was stated that his passage money would be sent over for him to return to India in June, but until that time he would have to remain in the workhouse.—*Overland Mail.*

BANQUET TO LORD NORTHBROOK.

ON Saturday evening (March 9) the Mayor of Winchester gave a sumptuous banquet to the Right Hon. Lord Northbrook, as a public expression of the respect and admiration which Hampshire men entertain for his character as a countryman and of cordial congratulation on his appointment as Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Covers were laid for 150. Several of Her Majesty's Ministers who had been invited were unable to be present, having to attend the Cabinet Council. The gallery at the lower end of the room was filled with ladies.

After the formal toasts had been given, the Mayor said—I am about to call upon you to fill your glasses—bumpers—for the toast of the evening (cheers), but before I do so I must call your attention to that most calamitous circumstance which rendered it necessary that a new Viceroy of India should be appointed. England has lost a most valuable, most earnest, and most able servant, and we cannot meet here to congratulate Lord Northbrook to-night without saying one word to convey to the family of Lord Mayo our deepest sympathy with them. With that expression of grief, I may be allowed to pass on to the toast of the evening. The occasion has occurred. It has been necessary that this high post should be filled. It would be impertinent in me, a simple business man, to dilate upon the requirements of the man who should fill this high office. It would be still more impertinent in me to presume that I know all the qualifications you, my lord, have for fulfilling that office; but there are gentlemen among Her Majesty's Ministers who have advised Her Majesty that you are a fit and proper man to fill that important office, and from that I take it you are the man (cheers), and therefore I have called your friends, and particularly your Hampshire friends, together to-night (cheers) to congratulate you that it has been the choice of the Queen that one of our immediate neighbours, one of our intimate friends, and one who is particularly loved by all the country, should have been selected to take an office which is only second to that which the Sovereign herself fills. (Cheers.) I think I have no excuse to make for having called you, gentlemen, together (cheers); but I shall make no further remark. What I cannot do in words, my lord, I do most earnestly in feeling, and I call upon the company to drink, with the sentiments they feel, the toast of your health, heartily wishing you God speed in the undertaking you are called upon to fill, and hoping that in some few years you may return to your native country, when you may be sure of as hearty a welcome as we now wish you God speed. (Cheers.) When you do come back I feel sure you will have added an illustrious name to the long roll of great men who have been Viceroys of India. I believe you will fulfil our anticipations in that respect, and I beg, therefore, to propose "The Health of Lord Northbrook." (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Lord Northbrook, who was much cheered, said—Mr. Mayor, you certainly most accurately interpreted at least my feelings, and I am sure I may add the feelings of every one in this room, by the allusion that you made to the death of Lord Mayo. (Hear, hear.) I had the honour of knowing Lord Mayo when we were together in the House of Commons, and I was won, as we all of us were, by his frank and genial address, by his great courtesy to all who came in contact with him in any business, public or private, and also when he was placed in an office of great responsibility—that of Secretary for Ireland—we were won by the loyalty of his conduct towards those, of whatever party in politics they might be, who had to approach him, by his careful attention to business, and the thorough confidence that could be placed in everything he said or did. (Cheers.) Well, Lord Mayo went out as Governor-General of India; and all of us who have paid any attention to Indian affairs must have remarked the great ability which characterized the acts of his Government. (Cheers.) I have had the advantage of reading with some care the correspondence of Lord Mayo, and I may say that correspondence is not only marked by those high qualities which I have already mentioned, but it has one other marked characteristic, and that is the strong evidence it presents that Lord Mayo felt in his heart an honest, sincere, and zealous regard for the welfare of the people of India committed to his charge. (Cheers.) The death of Lord Mayo has been a calamity to this country, and has been received with all the sympathy which so great a calamity commands (hear, hear), in a way which strikingly shows how much he had endeared himself to those with whom he acted in India, whether they were Europeans or natives; and when we receive, as we have not yet had time to receive, full information of the effect which the calamity has produced in India, I feel confident we shall hear that the event has elicited through all parts of India the same expressions of sympathy for Lord Mayo's family, and respect and affection for himself, which it has excited in the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) Mr. Mayor, the duty which I have been called upon to undertake is one of great difficulty and great responsibility. (Hear, hear.) I can assure you that I feel it to be so. (Cheers.) I am also fully sensible of the many and great deficiencies under which I labour in attempting to discharge it—a sense of deficiency I feel all the stronger from the great success of him who has gone before me in filling that office. All I can say on that subject is that I do feel my deficiency, and it is only by the blessing of God and by the exercise of all the energies in my power that I can hope in any way to fulfil its duties. (Cheers.) I have to thank you, Mr. Mayor, for the terms in which you have been so good as to speak of me. I have to thank those of my friends I see around this table for the way in which they have been pleased to receive the toast you have so kindly given. More especially I have to thank those who, in their addresses to you, have been so good as to allude to the connexion I have had with the two great services of the country, the army and navy, in terms far beyond anything I could pretend to deserve. At the same time I must frankly own that the observations to which I allude, coming from two officers so well qualified to judge as General M'Dougall, who himself has very recently been chairman of a committee which has produced the report, so favourably received by the public, with respect to the localization of the forces, and from Sir William Humphrey, who commanded at the Autumn Manoeuvres one of the most efficient battalions ever seen since the Volunteer force came into existence—such observations coming from men like these must be to me a source both of pleasure and of pride. (Cheers.) It has been a great satisfaction to me that I have done everything in my power under the direction of Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary of State for War, in working out the measures which he and the Government considered for the advantage of the Army. (Cheers.) I must also return my sincere thanks to the Archdeacon of Winchester for the kind terms in which he was pleased to speak of me in relation to any business in which we have been associated together in this county and in this city. All I can say, gentlemen, is this—that your presence on this occasion, and the way in which you have been pleased to receive me to-night, will be one of the greatest supports I could have, with similar testimonies of sympathy and confidence on the part of other friends, to make me, in going to India, feel confident that I leave behind me here those who will view with indulgence any deficiency I may display during my administration. (Cheers.) Mr Mayor, I think that this assembly will hardly expect me on the present occasion to express any opinion on subjects of interest in connexion with India. (Cheers.) It would be rash, indeed, in me to express any such opinions at the present time with the imperfect knowledge I can only have as yet. A subject of Her Majesty who goes to share in the administration of India has one great advantage in this—he has no new policy to propound. The great principles of Indian administration have been placed on record in a document which will form one of the leading landmarks in the history of India. I refer to the Proclamation which was issued by Her Majesty at the time when the wisdom of Parliament substituted the direct government of the Crown for that of the magnificent Company which had governed for many generations, with, as I believe, wisdom and success, our Eastern Empire. (Hear, hear.) In that Proclamation the great principles of Indian policy have been enunciated; and on this occasion, perhaps, it may not be improper, if you will allow me, to read one or two passages as indicating the main principles—for it is well we should look back to some of the first principles—of our Indian administration. The Queen says:—

"We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions (hear, hear), and, while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of native princes as our own, and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government. We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all other subjects; and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil. Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. (Hear.) We declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in any wise favoured, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure. (Hear, hear.) And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge. (Hear, hear.) We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that generally in framing and administering the law due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India." (Hear.) A servant of the Crown who goes to India to take part in its administration will not, in my opinion, fail to perform his duty if he should carry of these principles as stated in Her Majesty's Proclamation. (Hear.) I may be allowed, perhaps, to make one other remark relating to India. I have had the advantage for some years of serving in the Indian Department under Lord Halifax, then Sir Charles Wood, who filled successively the offices of President of the Board of Control and Secretary of State for India. No one could serve under Lord Halifax without deriving great advantage from the high character and great ability he brought to the discharge of his official duties. (Cheers.) I am quite aware that the knowledge I may have acquired during those years will not be of so much use at the present time, because of the changes which have passed over the face of the country, and it is never wise to rely on a knowledge of the state of affairs at one time when called on to deal with them after a few years, so rapid now-a-days is the course of events. (Hear.) At the same time during those years I learnt, I hope, one great lesson which I shall carry with me to India—that is, the difference between the East and the West—the difference between Eastern and Western civilization, and the danger of being carried away by the ideas of what may be right and politic and wise in this country when we come to deal with a different country—a people with different sentiments, different religions, different education, and a different tone of thought from ourselves. (Hear, hear.) That lesson, at any rate, I hope to carry with me to India. (Hear, hear.) Difficult indeed would be the task of any one who leaves the shores of England to occupy a post of great responsibility in the far East if he had not the assistance of able administrators having a full knowledge of the feelings and interests of the people with whom they are brought into contact. But the servants of the Crown who go to India have this peculiar advantage—they have to assist them that magnificent service, the Civil and Military Service of India (hear, hear)—a service which has been justly pronounced second to none in the world (hear, hear) men who when placed in a position of difficulty and danger have always proved themselves equal to any occasion (cheers), and who have been actuated during the whole of their career with one desire only—the welfare of the people of India over whom they have to exercise authority. (Cheers.) It will be a great advantage to me to have been in friendly communication with men like Sir G. Clerk and Sir John Lawrence, who have left their mark on the history of India (hear, hear), and it is a pride to me to see at this table men who have kept up the high reputation which the Civil Service of India has always borne, and I believe will continue to bear. (Cheers.) Mr. Mayor, I feel that in going to India I go at an auspicious moment. You have alluded, in terms better than any I could use, to the great demonstration of loyalty which we, or most of us, witnessed last week (cheers), when the whole population, and indeed more than the ordinary population, of the great metropolis of the empire assembled to express their gratitude to God and their loyalty to the Sovereign on account of the restoration to health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (loud cheers); and arriving, as I shall, not very long after the story shall have reached the shores of India, I feel confident, from the loyalty shown by the people of that country while his Royal Highness was on the verge of death, the sentiment of loyalty exhibited in London last week will extend over the whole face of the Eastern Empire of Her Majesty. (Cheers.) Mr. Mayor, I need scarcely say that House and family are dear to me (cheers), as they are, I believe, to all of us. It did not require the presence of so many familiar Hampshire faces to make me remember them when I leave this country. (Cheers.) It did not require your magnificent hospitality—for which I beg to return you my most sincere thanks—that I should retain in my mind, wherever I may be, the sincerest interest in the prosperity of the city of Winchester. (The noble lord resumed his seat amid loud cheers.)

Sir J. Kaye being called upon by the Mayor, proposed the next toast, "The Health of Her Majesty's Ministers." He felt it rather an awkward task to propose that toast, not knowing whether any gentlemen were present who were hostile to the present Ministry. But he had one satisfaction, that India was of no party. Every Government, whether Conservative or Liberal, devoted themselves most heartily to the interests of India. He had recently seen it stated in a newspaper that one reason why India was not so well governed as she should be was the continual interference of the Home Government with it. The telegraph, it was said, enabled the Home Government to interfere with the government of India; but there was not one word of truth in the statement. (A laugh.) He had great pleasure in associating with the toast the name of a gentleman who had for some time represented the Government of Indian in the House of Commons, and whose speeches combined all the characteristics of genius with condensed, practical, common sense—he meant Mr. Grant Duff. (Cheers.)

Mr. Grant Duff, who was received with cheers, said he regretted that the illness of his noble friend the Secretary of State for India and the exigencies of public business (which, obliging Cabinets to be held on Saturday, did not permit the early closing movement to extend to those whom some one described as the first sixteen of the Anglo-Saxon race) had thrown the duty of responding to this toast upon one who occupied only a subordinate position in Her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) In an assembly like this, where various shades of politics were represented, many of the proceedings of the existing Administration were no doubt looked upon with very imperfect sympathy (a laugh), but there was one of its proceedings which he thought they all regarded with perfect sympathy—the proceedings, he meant, which brought them together on that occasion. (Cheers.) Her Majesty's Ministers, fortunate in having more than one person on whom their choice might have fallen with the approval of the country, were doubly fortunate in having selected for a unique position one who, in addition to all those other qualities which most of them knew so well, and of which it would be so improper now to speak, had a unique experience of official life at home and a minute acquaintance with the thoughts and ways of both branches of the Legislature. (Cheers.) They had selected him, he said, for a unique position, for, after allowing for all deductions and drawbacks (and they were neither few nor small), there was no position to which a subject could now aspire which gave to a man of high aims and strong purpose the same opportunity of advancing the happiness of mankind as the Viceroyalty of India. (Cheers.) Among the many benefits of Parliamentary institutions they could hardly venture to reckon the good effect which they produced upon the minds and characters of those who mainly worked them. No statesman reached the highest office in this country without having gone through an amount of wear and tear which exhausted more than trained him. (Cheers and a laugh.) The bloom was very much off the plum before success was achieved at all, and when it was achieved, little more was achieved than a right of initiative, with the certainty that the actual outturn of his activity would take a form very different from that which approved itself to the statesman's own mind. (Hear, hear.) Very different was it with the Viceroy. Going to India generally in the prime of life, he passed about half his time in a climate certainly quite as favourable to health as that of the House of Commons. (A laugh.) Far from being exhausted by a constant drain on his intellect unaccompanied by any adequate process of restoration, he was at least for the first two or three years of his residence in India perpetually taking in new ideas and growing no less in knowledge than in the power to use it. Instead of wasting his energies in guarding himself against the criticism of keen opponents or lynx-eyed candid friends (a laugh); instead of holding himself ready at any moment to make a speech an hour long about some miserable trifle of administration or patronage ("Hear," and a laugh), he was only just enough controlled by the Secretary of State in Council to make him reasonably cautious. Whether his political friends or his political adversaries were in power he might reckon pretty confidently on a full and ungrudging support at home, for it was seldom indeed that India was allowed to become the battle-field of party. (Hear, hear.) It had been usual to describe the position of the Indian Viceroy by a term borrowed from the Roman world. Thus a modern writer had said—

"And after Hastings, still there came a great and glorious line:
"Of Proconsul on Proconsul to tend his high design;
"Of councillors and heroes, whose names shall live for aye,
"With the Wellesley of Mysore and the Wellesley of Assaye."

(Cheers.) But, in truth, the position of the Viceroy in no respect corresponded to that of a Proconsul. Not only was there no Roman Proconsulate which remotely approached India in size or population—not only were the powers of the Viceroy enormously greater than those of any Proconsul, but the whole spirit in which our government of India was carried on was utterly different from anything that ever existed in the Roman or any other Empire. (Hear, hear.) This was a fact which people too often forgot when they attempted to cast the horoscope of the British race in Asia. There never was anything in the world the least like our position there, and all reasoning from supposed historical parallels broke hopelessly down. Several recent events had led people to speculate gloomily about the future in India, but assuredly without reason. India was always in a certain sense in a critical situation, for the rule of 200 millions of men by 1,000 aliens was and must for ever continue a matter of extreme difficulty. If, however, we compared India as it was not with some ideal standard, but with India as it ever had been, the small dangers and troubles of the present would appear in their true light. What dangers there might be below the surface we knew not, but the dangers to which our alarmists pointed were no real dangers at all. (Hear, hear.) Even in finance, which was and in the nature of things must be, by no means the most satisfactory side of our affairs, we had at present a good report to give. The year which ended on 31st of March last ended with a large surplus; the year which was coming to an end would end with a still larger one. (Hear, hear.) The little war which we had been carrying on against the Looshai barbarians was drawing to a close, and nothing very serious disturbed the comparative quiet of our own provinces or the native States which were scattered up and down among them. He said this in no spirit of over-confidence, for he did not forget that the first message which met Lord Canning when he landed in India was "All is well in Oudh." But of this he was sure, that whether calm days or days of storm, or days of moderate weather, were before us, our affairs would be intrusted to a pilot whose hand on the helm would be very firm. (Cheers.) By sending him to the helm, Her Majesty's Ministers had done a wise and patriotic act (cheers), and, in default of a more authoritative spokesman, he thanked the assembly in their name for the approval which they had expressed by drinking their and his health on that occasion (Cheers.)

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH, OF MARCH 16.

CLERKS OF THE WORKS.—Watchmakers' Assistants.

"SWEET GIRL GRADUATE."

Charles (reading, succinctly)—"And he's gone to quod."
Laura—"Now, he'll know what a 'quadrangle' means."

SATISFACTORY.

"Dining at Lady Laburnum's to-morrow!" "Yaas."
"So am I." "*So* glad!"
"*So* glad you're glad!!" "*So* Glad you're glad I'm glad!!!"

SOUL AND SHOE.

An "eminent Spiritualist" writes that the means by which tables are caused to make noises are what he calls "Phychics." Is this a misprint for "Sly kicks"? If so, the eminent and Mr. Punch are agreed.

CRICKETING NEWS.

The Tichborne Eleven against the Australian Squad.—This long-protracted match has been decided, all the Squad being bowled out. Curiously, their champion player has been trying (vainly) to find his ball.

SUNDAY MANNERS IN HUMBLE LIFE.

Sam Coster—"Ere! 'Ave twopenn'orth o' donkey ride, Maria." Maria (his Missis)—"Thank yer, Sam! but I'd rather take it in liquor, if it's all the same to *you*!"

MORE POSITIVISM.

Confidential Housekeeper—("That young person," having called about the under-housemaid's situation.) "But she says, M'm, she haven't a character from her last place——"

Mistress—"And expects me to take her without a written character! Good gracious, Mrs. Roberts, has the woman her intellects?"

Housekeeper—"Well, Mum, she have somethink tied up in a bundle"!!

COMPLAISANT.

Artist (after trying for half-an-hour to get the expression he wanted)—"No, no, it won't do, Smithers! The position is constrained. You don't stand easy enough: I want you to look drunk, you know."

Model (and he'd done his best, too)—"Well, it is difficult to 'make believe,' sir,—but—if you should 'appen to 'ave 'alf a bottle o' sperits in your cupboard, we could manage it in no time, sir,—I should be most 'appy!!"

A COUPLET FOR A KING.

His Majesty the King of Siam, now on a visit at Bombay, has been showing himself a highly civilised monarch there. He was, according to the *Bombay Gazette*, received by the Commander-in-Chief at the station; but there is reason to doubt that he announced himself to that gallant officer in an extemporaneous couplet of macaronic verse, saying—

"Ego sum, I am,
The King of Siam."

For, indeed, nobody has stated that he did any such thing. Somebody, however, may have been reminded of one of Gay's Fables, in which a bookseller invites a wiser elephant to become literary.

"Learned, Sir, if you'd employ your pen
Against the senseless son of men,
Or write the history of Siam,
No man is better pay than I am."

The animal had not the elegant manners displayed by literary men, especially when they receive such invitations from publishers.

"Then, wrinkling with a sneer his trunk,
'Friend,' quoth the elephant, you're drunk.'"

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Diarrhoea and Bowel Complaints.—These maladies are ever present and if left unattended frequently terminate fatally. It should be everywhere known that both Cholera and Diarrhoea originate in the presence of some undigested substance in the stomach or bowels, or of some deleterious matter in the blood, and that Holloway's Pills can expel either with ease and expedition. They combine in a surprising degree purifying, alterative, regulating, and strengthening qualities, and thus exert over every internal organ the wholesomely controlling influence so necessary for subduing excessive action in the human frame. Holloway's medicine may be advantageously taken as a means of keeping the blood pure and the body cool—the only practicable plan of maintaining health in youth, manhood, in old age.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per Annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

TO SMOKERS.

A FRESH STOCK OF CHEROOTS JUST IMPORTED BY VARIOUS STEAMERS.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

Dindiguls No. I.,	per 1,000...	Rs. 25	0
Do. do.	in boxes of 100...	... 3	0
Do. No. II.,	per 1,000...	... 20	0
Do. do.	in boxes of 100...	... 2	8
Do. Manilla Shape,	per 1,000...	... 18	0
Do. do. do.	in boxes of 100...	... 2	0

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Thompson's No. I	per 1,000...	Rs. 15
Do. Prime	,,	... 18
Dawson's do.	,,	... 18
Noble's do.	,,	... 15
Madura, No. I	,,	... 24
Blucher's, No. I.	,,	... 16
Do. No. II.	,,	... 12
Breakfast	,,	... 12

PONDICHERRYS.

"Indiana" Cigars	in boxes of 250...	Rs. 6	8
Do. do.	per 1,000...	... 24	0
"Long Commons" Cheroots	in boxes of 250...	... 5	8
Do. do.	per 1,000...	... 20	0

COCONADAS.

Babington's	per 1,000...	Rs. 16
Burmahs	,,	... 14

In Boxes of 100 and 250.

MANILLAS.

Cigars, No. I	per 1,000...	Rs. 90
Do. No. II	,,	... 50
Cheroots, No. II	,,	... 50

TOBACCO.

Finest American Tobacco, by direct importation.

Sponge Cake, Natural Leaf	per lb...	Rs. 3	8
Gold Leaf Honey Dew	,,	... 2	8
Do. Aromatic Fibre	,,	... 2	4
Cavendish	,,	... 1	8
Honey Dew	,,	... 1	8

A considerable discount allowed to the Trade and Purchasers of large quantities.

J. NEUBEGR.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF," HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS. PATENT LEVER. EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON," WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND. EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE," VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle.

PURE WATER.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

The only Filter that will purify water

Constantly and Abundantly.

No. 1, Rs. 20; No. 2. Rs. 28; No. 3, Rs. 38.

No. 1 with Wicker covering for Travellers, Rs. 22.
A discount of 10 per cent, Cash with Order.
A Pamphlet, descriptive of the discovery, with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities, post-free on application.
The Undersigned will be glad to send the above Filter on trial, to be returned if not approved.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.,

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

DEALERS IN
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
HOSPITAL REQUISITES.
CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

PRICE LIST ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL CARD.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SACCHARO CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SODA-WATER and all other Aërated Beverages, continue to pay the greatest attention to this branch of their industry. The preference shown for their Waters in all parts of the Presidency, notwithstanding heavy transit charges and local competition, proves their undoubted superiority, and rewards D. S. K. & Co. for their unwearied efforts to maintain it.

SODA-WATER	Per Dozen—	12	Annas.
AERATED WATER (Eau Gazeuse).	,,	12	,,
LEMONADE	,,	1	Rupee.
TONIC WATER	,,	1	,,
GINGERADE	,,	1	,,
LITHIA WATER	,,	1½	,,
POTASH WATER	,,	1	,,
BOTTLES, charged in addition	,,	1½	,,

Acidulated Mineral Waters prepared in great variety.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

ECONOMY IN THE TABLE.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET, Qts. Rs. 9, Pts. Rs. 5 dozen.
AROMATIC DISTILLATE, Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.
CLARET CUP made with the above has been subjected to the keenest criticism, and is now allowed to surpass any that can be prepared with crude spices. As a cheap table beverage, wholesome, and equally grateful at all Seasons, it is equalled by nothing else.

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.
THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (dry), Rs. 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single, Magnums, and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34, and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, After-dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 1, and 27 per dozen.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS.—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS.—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints. Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
BASS'S PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO H.M. THE QUEEN, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB. THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB. THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.

LONDON HOUSES .... { 44, MARK LANE, E.C. / 20, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.
BORDEAUX HOUSE......... PLACE DU CHAMP DU MARS.
CALCUTTA HOUSE .... 10, HARE STREET.
BOMBAY HOUSE............ DEAN LANE.

C. P. & Co. have pleasure in submitting a revised abstract of their well-known BRANDS.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive Price Lists to be obtained at their Offices.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 42*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 32*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 84.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33. Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 23*.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— Rs. 26*
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*. FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 3*
JOHANNISBERGER— Rs. 42*. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*
MARCOBRUNNER— Rs. 34. HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*
STEIN WEIN— Rs. 20.
COGNAC— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry,—nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock in *pints*.

TERMS.

Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded:—liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's rank if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s Fine OLD BRANDIES, in three qualities.
Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. can now supply Finest Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Pints, Quarts, or Magnums, received ex Steamer COMO.
Dean Lane, Bombay, 5th March 1872.

BASS'S BEER, BOTTLED BY PURT OF LONDON.—This very excellent BEER can be obtained of the Undersigned at the following LOW PRICES. The bottles are guaranteed to contain equal quantities to those of any other Bottler, and the quality of the Beer cannot be surpassed in Bombay.
Casks of 4 doz. Quarts .... Rs. 5-4 per doz.
,, ,, 8 ,, Pints .... ,, 3-6 ,,
R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, specially prepared for India.
CREAMING BROWN .... Rs. 37 per doz. qts.
EXTRA DRY SILLERY .... ,, 36 ,, ,,
Do. ditto .... ,, 38 ,, 2 ,, pts.
THEROELIN'S CHAMPAGNES, most excellent pure Wines.
VERZENAY .... Rs. 34 per doz. qts.
SILLERY .... ,, 28 ,, ,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE, BRAUENBERGER .... ,, 32 ,, ,,
Do. ditto ditto. .... ,, 36 ,, 2 ,, pts.
Do. HOCK, superior .... ,, 30 ,, ,, qts.
Do. ditto .... ,, 34 ,, 2 ,, pts.
Also, now landing OCEAN, from Bordeaux:—
COTES TROUSAC CLARET .... at Rs. 10 per doz.
This Wine cannot be equalled at the price in Bombay.
ST. JULIEN, superior .... at Rs. 12 per doz.
HAUT ST. ESTEPHE .... at ,, 12 ,,
BASS'S PALE ALE, bottled by PURT of London, in casks and cases.
CHLORALUM, the NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT both in Powder and Liquid. The Undersigned are prepared to enter into Contracts for the SUPPLY of this most useful DISINFECTANT to Municipalities or other large Consumers.
The Chloralum Review, and copy of various Notices in the London Journals forwarded on application.
R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,
Forbes Street.

KINLOCH'S CHAMPAGNE.

This fine Brand again available ex DOVERCOURT:
Quarts .... per Dozen...Rs. 32
Pints .... ,, ... ,, 17

SOLE AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & Co.

FOR SALE, OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDY.—Apply to
MESSRS. PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.,
No. 10, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, A. ALBRECHT'S CHATEAU D'AY CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts, Rs. 30; Pints, Rs. 16.
This Wine is of really fine quality, and is the cheapest in this market.
FROM THOMAS DUNKIN AND SON, BORDEAUX,
ST. ESTEPHE—A good Breakfast Claret, at Rs. 12, or for 6 dozen Rs 10 per dozen.
HAUT SAUTERNE—A favourite Wine, at Rs. 12, or for 6 dozen Rs. 10 per dozen.
RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.
Bombay, 7th March 1872.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.
UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES,
MACHINE MADE.
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & CO., LIMITED,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,
invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.
A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18 carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
18-Carat Gold Bracelets .... from £5 0 to £50.
,, Earrings .... ,, £1 10 to £10.
,, Lockets .... ,, £1 0 to £20.
,, Suites .... ,, £10 10 to £50.
,, Chains .... ,, £6 6
For further particulars see Catalogue.

GEM JEWELLERY.
Gem Bracelets .... from £10 to £100.
,, Earrings .... ,, £5 to £50.
,, Lockets .... ,, £5 to £100.
,, Rings .... ,, 5 to £500.
,, Suites .... ,, £50 to £500.
For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.
Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES & CLOCKS.
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.
For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.
All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount, or reference to London Agents,
MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., LIMITED.)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

NOTICES.

Winsor & Newton's
ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS.
(Two Annas allowed off each Rupee for Cash.)
PATENT COLLAPSIBLE TUBES,
EXPRESSLY PREPARED FOR INDIA,
from As. 8 to Rs. 3-8 each.

Oil Colour Boxes,
Completely fitted.
Improved "Pocket" Box, fitted with 12 colours, brushes, chalks, porte-crayon, folding palette, and knife .... Rs. 16 8
Improved "Sketching" Box, fitted with 19 colours, brushes, chalks, porte-crayon, dipper, knife, varnish, palette, and oil 33 0
Improved "Portable" Box, fitted with 24 colours, brushes, chalks, porte-crayon, dipper, palette, knife, varnish, and drying oil 40 0
Improved "Small Studio" Box, fitted with 26 colours, brushes, chalks, porte-crayon, dipper, palette, ivory and steel knives, varnish, oil, and turpentine 45 0
Improved "Middle Studio" Box, fitted with 38 colours, brushes, chalks, charcoals, porte-crayon, palette, ivory and steel knives, double dipper, linseed oil, varnish, drying oil, and turpentine 65 0
Improved "Large Studio" Box, fitted with 50 colours, brushes, chalks, charcoals, porte-crayon, palette, ivory, and steel knives, single and double dippers, mahl stick, copal and mastic varnishes, drying linseed and poppy oils, turpentine, and 3 millboards 112 0

The Companion
Oil Colour Tube Box.
A capital convenience for carriage of colours in immediate readiness for use. Price Rs. 18.

Prepared Canvas.
or oil painting; of 27 inches, 30 inches, 36 inches, 45 inches, and 60 inches widths, by the yard or roll of 6 yards.

Millboards; Panels;
Sketching Papers; Varnishes;
Oils and Media; Hoghair Brushes;
Sable Brushes; Badger Hair do.;
Palettes; Palette Knives;
Dippers; Slabs and Mullers;
and
Materials of every description.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S
Illustrated Catalogue of
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
FOR
WATER COLOUR AND OIL PAINTING
Of every description; post-free,
On application to the Agents,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL
ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.
It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands
A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.
Lasting twice as long as common Paint.
Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.
White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Red, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
CAUTION.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.
AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREAD
of every description for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,
Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.
63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,
LONDON.
GOLD LEAF. BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS
Has been introduced by
J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the
AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,
Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.
The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,
combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.
J. ELLWOOD AND SONS
Are also Sole Manufacturers of the
INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.
Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E.
Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.,
LONDON.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.
Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE
WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.
It is not affected by climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.
Sold in ¼, ½, and ¾ Pint Bottles.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.
Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY.
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

J. W. BENSON,
Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.
STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND ST., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1749.
Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,
ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.
Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.
WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.
WATCHES—CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, KEYLESS REPEATERS, LEVERS, HORIZONTALS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
CLOCKS—FOR DINING AND DRAWING ROOMS, CARRIAGES, CHURCHES, HALL OR SHOP, PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.
JEWELLERY—SPECIALITIES IN MONOGRAMS, DIAMONDS, CRYSTALS, AND FINE GOLD, FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTS.
SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—FOR PRESENTATION, RACING, DINERS A LA RUSSE, OR TEA TABLES, &c., &c.
Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

NOTICES.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE
BEGS to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received OVERLAND, per P. and O. Company's Steamers DELHI, DECCAN, BANGALORE, and BARODA, a large, fashionable, and Choice selection of MILLINERY, &c., for the Season.
LADIES' DRESS BONNETS and HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
LADIES' RIDING HATS, BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.
CHILDREN'S HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Handsome Silk, and Satin EVENING DRESSES.
Black, White, and Colored Silk, and Satin DRESSES.
FRENCH PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, PIQUES, LAWNS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, LINSEYS, SATEENS, SERGE, MERINOS, TWEEDS, LUSTRES, TWILL, and MUSLINS.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine, and Muslin
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.
PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS, &c., &c.
ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.
White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and RIBBONS in great variety.
MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.
Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMESOLES.
Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE SETS.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
REPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE.
GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.
PRICE LISTS OF ALL GOODS IN STOCK SENT ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED OVERLAND.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.
Ladies at Outstations requiring DRESSES or RIDING HABITS made to order, are particularly requested to send by Bhangy post a tight-fitting high BODICE as a guide to size; also length of skirt in front, in inches; size round waist, in inches; length of arm, in inches,—which will insure a good fitting Dress or Habit.
TELEGRAMS.
Orders by TELEGRAPH for BALL DRESSES or other GOODS, when accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay, will receive immediate and careful attention.
MEASUREMENTS REQUISITE by TELEGRAPH—Ladies' height, size round shoulders, and waist in inches; length of skirt in front.
TERMS CASH.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or payment in BOMBAY.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,
19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,
RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business:—
TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.
Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.
PASSENGER.
Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.
INSURANCE.
Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.
BANKING AND MONETARY.
Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and sales effected in stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.
INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.
Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.
CONSIGNMENTS
Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.
J. L. MADDEN, Manager.
156, LEADENHALL STREET, } LONDON.
23, REGENT STREET, }
10, NORTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL.

HEWER AND GOLLAN,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
BREECHES MAKERS, &c.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
IN thanking their Friends and the Public for the liberal support hitherto awarded, beg to state that they continue to furnish all Garments known to the Trade at CHARGES MUCH UNDER THOSE of ANY OTHER FIRM. Superintended by Europeans in India.
The following quotations for Garments made to order for CASH give an idea how far they can go below the usual Indian Prices, while the MATERIALS ARE EQUALLY GOOD and the WORKMANSHIP SUPERIOR to most other Houses in Hindostan:—
All-wool Tweed Sack Suits .... from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40
,, ,, Trousers .... ,, 7 ,, 19
,, ,, Morning or Shooting Coats .... ,, 16 ,, 35
Bedford or Whipcord Riding Breeches .... ,, 15 ,, 22
,, Super Black Dress Suits, complete .... ,, 35 ,, 80
Gentlemen's own Materials made up at very moderate charges.
Estimates, Patterns, and Directions for Self-measurement on application.
Up-country Orders, with remittances or references in Bombay, promptly attended to and carefully executed.
HEWER & GOLLAN.
2, Meadow Street, Fort.

MESSRS. RUSSELL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
MEADOW STREET,
MOST respectfully tender their very best thanks to all their sincere supporters and well wishers for their kind patronage, trusting to merit the continuance of the same. They further beg to urge the necessity of all Up-country Orders being accompanied with a remittance or a reference for payment to ensure their prompt attention.
Bombay, 18th March 1872.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.
He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts:—
Superfine West of England Black and Blue Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coatings.
West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.
UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.
Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c.
A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.
Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers ...Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality ditto ditto ... ,, 26
Fancy Silk Mixed ditto ditto to ... ,, 30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills ditto ditto ... ,, 16
Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.
Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.
Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.
Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.
Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.
Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.
Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.
A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,
SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Mesury, of Amsterdam and London.
Soldier Watches, Keyless .... Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions .... 20 to 150
Gold do. do. do. .... 60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from .... 5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from .... 10 to 700
CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.
REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—SIMLA.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

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